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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: riable. Temp. 41-36 (5-2). Tomorrow very oudy. Yesterday's temp. 48-39 (8-4). LONDON: owery. Temp. 45-37 (7-3). Tomorrow variable. sterday's temp. 46-39 (8-4). CHANNEL: ugh. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 55-41 (13-5). NEW RK: Sunny. Temp. 40-25 (4—4). Yesterday's mp. 40-25 (4—4).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.30 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	70 Ptas.
Greece	70 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 1.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	1.£1.30	Yugoslavia	8 D.

o. 28,029 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEB. 24-25, 1973 Established 1887

Bombing in Laos Resumed by U.S. Day After Truce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (IHT).—The United States resumed mbing support for Vientiane government troops less than 24 urs after the Laotian cease-fire officially went into effect, the fense Department announced today.

The Defense Department said B-52s bombed Communist po- ons, and department sources added that the bombers were used ainst troops in the Pak Song area. The sources said nine B-52s, sumably operating out of Thailand, struck troops near Pak Song, a town at the western edge of the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos which had fallen to the Communists after the truce went into effect.

The U.S. command in Honolulu issued a statement which read: "At the request of the Royal Lactian government, U. S. B-52s Friday, Southeast Asia time, conducted operations over Laos." The statement also was made available by the Pentagon.

The command also said that U. S. warplanes had conducted raids in Cambodia at the request of the Cambodian government.

Concern Voiced

At the White House, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the administration was concerned about apparent violations of the cease-fire agreement and "hoped for an early end to the fighting in Laos."

Air Force Col. Alfred Lynn, the Honolulu command's public affairs officer, would give no information other than that the renewed bombing was a "low-level effort." The United States, which had supported government troops with bombing raids until the cease-fire went into effect at noon yesterday, had averaged about 380 sorties a day before the truce.

Lewis M. Simons of The Washington Post, reporting from Vientiane, said a highly informed Laotian government source said the renewed bombing was a warning to North Vietnamese Army units which, he said, were committing cease-fire violations.

The sources said the raids were carried out shortly after the premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, requested them from U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley.

Prince Souvanna made the appeal for the bombing after warning the Communist-led Pathet Lao that air raids would be resumed unless they and their North Vietnamese allies ended what he described as a "general offensive," the government source said.

Another Warning

Diplomatic sources confirmed that in addition to Prince Souvanna's warning last night to the Pathet Lao's chief cease-fire negotiator, Phoumi Vongvichit, two officials of the International Control Commission also had warned the Communists that the U.S. raids would be resumed if their attacks did not stop.

Several informed diplomatic sources said they were convinced the U.S. bombings would not last more than a day or two. "Certainly, they will be finished before the Paris session begins," a knowledgeable diplomat said. He was referring to the international conference on Indochina, which is scheduled to begin in Paris on Monday.

Finance Minister Phagna Sisouk, who also functions as the minister of defense in Prince Souvanna's government, spent most of today touring the North Vietnamese-infiltrated southern area of the country. He said on his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ligher Talks et by Saigon nd Viet Cong

aris Is Considered he Probable Locale

ARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—South tnam and the Viet Cong reed today to open high-level ks next month on their coun- 's political future.

aigon's Foreign Minister, Tran n Lam, said that the road was w open to a political settlement.

After a 24-hour meeting with s. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign inister of the Viet Cong's Pro- ional Revolutionary Govern- nt, Mr. Lam said:

"I think that with a spirit of dwill and national conciliation have agreed with the other e on the site for future politi- consultations.

"The French government will officially contacted in this nnection. We rejoice over the sult and the road has been ened to a political settlement."

He said that the talks will start the week of March 5 to 10.

The reference to the French overnment was seen as an indi- tion that the talks will be held Paris.

The aim of the consultations— ovided for in the Paris peace

Foreign ministers gathering for Paris conference on cease-fire. Page 2.

ord of Jan. 27—is to set up tional Council of Reconcilia- and Concord, which would rt South Vietnam's political ure.

Four-Week Delay

he Paris accord stipulated that two sides set up the council, resenting South Vietnam, the t Cong and neutrals, within days. But four weeks were as the delegations to lower- l talks here dickered over the of the higher-level confer- e.

let Cong spokesman Ly Van said: "The two sides have ed that, pending preparation he necessary conditions which ld allow holding meetings in th Vietnam, the consultative erence will open in the week arch 5 to 10 next, at a place h will be made known after ultations with the French rnment."

puties of the foreign minis- will meet next week to ar- e final details for the high- meetings, Mr. Sau said.

said that the Viet Cong be- d that the conference "must ransferred into the interior he country [South Vietnam] oon as possible."

day's agreement was reached g Mrs. Binh's and Mr. Lam's direct political talks. It ns that the two sides will

ontinued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.
DESERT TRAGEDY—Israeli soldiers lifting coffin of Libyan plane victim from truck on Friday for its boat trip across the Suez Canal and delivery to the Egyptians.

Bodies of 100 Sinai Crash Victims Turned Over to Egypt by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Israel today returned to Egypt the bodies of 100 of the 106 dead from the Libyan airliner that was forced down and crashed in the Sinai Desert. They were sent across the Suez Canal in pine box coffins under Red Cross flags.

The six victims whose bodies stayed in Israel were four French citizens, one unidentified Westerner and an American, Wladyslaw Borysoglebski, 61, who had immigrated to the United States from Poland and had been naturalized in July.

Of the seven survivors of the incident Wednesday, the copilot of the Libyan airliner, El Mahadi el Kidifa, was the most seriously hurt. Doctors at Negev Central Hospital said he was burned on most of his body and was not expected to live.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said the copilot was the only man who could explain why the Boeing-727 ignored orders to land after flying over a restricted region of the Sinai desert. So far, he has not been able to say much.

Meanwhile, both the black box flight recorder and the cockpit voice recorder of the airliner were found today in the wreckage, a military spokesman said.

The black box records the operation of the plane in flight and the cockpit recorder monitors conversations between the crew and ground control.

An Israeli military spokesman said that the embassies of the United States, France and Britain as well as the International Pilots' Association have been informed of the discovery.

Preliminary investigation of the tapes indicates that the pilot had been completely off course.

● Tripoli demonstrators attack U.S. Embassy, burn flag. Page 2

thought he was over Egypt and that the pursuing fighter planes were Egyptian MiGs, the spokesman added.

This confirms an account of the incident given yesterday by Cairo Airport authorities and based on tapes of a conversation between the Boeing pilot and Cairo control tower.

Israeli Phantom jets shot and forced down the plane 12 miles from the Suez Canal and about 30 miles South of Qantara, where the bodies were turned over to Egypt.

A convoy of 20 Israeli Army trucks took the coffins to the edge of the water, where a military chaplain chanted psalms before they were loaded onto the boats of the Egyptian Suez Canal Authority.

The coffins appeared to be crudely made. Some of them carried names of victims and others did not—apparently because the Israelis were unable to identify them, according to Egyptian officials.

The return began 35 minutes late, a military spokesman said, because the bodies of the airliner's four French crew members were withdrawn from the operation at the request of the French government.

The red, yellow, green and black

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dayan Says Downed Libyan Jet Acted in Suspicious, Hostile Way

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said tonight that the Libyan airliner forced down in the Sinai desert had acted in a suspicious and hostile manner which justified strict action against it.

In a television interview, Gen. Dayan said: "The action of the aircraft was not only suspicious, but suspicious in a hostile manner.

"There was no knowledge at the time that this was really a civilian passenger plane. It did not behave like one.

"It behaved like a hostile plane. The fact that its exterior was that of a civilian plane when it acted in the way it did, did not mean it was not sent on a hostile action.

"Even an [Israeli] El Al plane which acted in that manner and refused to obey instructions would be suspicious," he said.

Arabs Are Urged in Prayers To Avenge Airliner Victims

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (AP).—Arabs were urged today at special prayers in Egyptian mosques to avenge the "slaughter" of the victims of the Libyan airliner downed by Israel.

Broadcast on the state-run radio and television, the prayers were offered for the victims as their bodies were ferried across the Suez Canal at Ismailia.

[President Anwar Sadat summoned his top political and military aides to an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss the effects of the Libyan plane incident on the Middle East situation, government sources said, according to United Press International.]

Sheikh Ahmed Sherabasy, leading prayers at one mosque, said in broken tones and tears, "Let us all wash our disgrace by avenging the death of our martyrs."

Urging Moslems and Arabs to close their ranks against Israel, Sheikh Sherabasy said, "By God, if we were united we could have drowned our enemy in the sea rather than only weep and denounce the crimes Zion commits against us every day.

"Our women, children and men were killed the other day on our land . . . in Sinai, and we could do nothing but weep and mourn.

"Let us wake up and unite to save the lives of Moslems and Arabs. Without such unity our existence is threatened."

TV Announcers in Black

Television announcers appeared in black and comedy plays and films were canceled.

Press editorials called on Arabs to stop conferring and start fighting Israel.

The newspaper Al Akhbar said: "The plane incident adds nothing new to the aggressive attitude of Israel, but it deepens the humiliation of Arab countries, who can only regain their dignity through mobilizing their resources and fighting the enemy."

Al Gomhouriya said: "The day of revenge is not far away....

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Receives Egyptian Official

Nixon Pledges Action For Peace in Mideast

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (IHT).—President Nixon met this morning with special Egyptian emissary Mohammed Hafez Ismail and expressed his determination to produce some movement toward peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Ismail, the highest-ranking Egyptian official to visit Washington in recent years, brought a personal message to Mr. Nixon from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

As he presented the message, the Egyptian national security adviser told Mr. Nixon that President Sadat "sends his warmest regards to you, and I bring the high appreciation of the Egyptian government and I am honored to be received in the White House."

President Nixon welcomed the special emissary and, referring to the Middle East as a "very troubled, explosive area of the world," reaffirmed the commitment of his administration "to move off dead center. . . . That's why we are glad to talk to you. We don't know what will come out of it, but we will have good and frank discussions."

The meeting with Mr. Ismail came against a sharp escalation of Middle East tension following the downing of a Libyan airliner Wednesday by Israeli jets, with the loss of more than 100 lives.

It also took place less than a week before a scheduled visit to Washington by Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

After greetings were exchanged, the two men chatted during a brief filming session with newsmen.

Mr. Nixon recalled that he had visited Egypt in 1963, adding: "I have always had great affection for you and your country."

The President said he realized that "instant peace is a dream" but emphasized "the great desire by our administration . . . to help bring peace to the area."

Also attending the meeting were Hafez Ghanem, another aide to President Sadat, and Brig. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, a top deputy of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

After the filming session, newsmen were ushered from the Oval Office and the discussions began.

Mr. Ismail had a three-hour luncheon conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers after his hour-long session with the President.

Later, he told newsmen that the meetings had produced "more relaxed relations with the United States." He characterized the talks as "frank" and "extensive," adding, "I think we had very useful discussions."

Despite increased tensions in the area, U. S. officials have found some encouragement in the fact that Egypt has not included attacks on the United States as part of its outrage against Israel.

They see this as part of a willingness on the part of Egypt to use the United States to help begin a dialogue on reopening the Suez Canal if, and officials emphasize that this is a big if, assurances can be worked out that Israel will then move on toward a total settlement of the problem of occupied Arab territory.

There also has been speculation that reaction against the shooting down of the airliner might move Israel to soften its hard-line position that the best hope for peace lies in maintaining the status quo.

However, these officials point out that the highly explosive situation resulting from the downing of the airliner is likely to poison the atmosphere for any negotiations for some time.



United Press International.
WHITE HOUSE TALKS—Egyptian Foreign Affairs adviser Mohammed Hafez Ismail with President Nixon Friday.

Speculation Seen as Worrisome

Central Banks Support Dollar As Gold Price Soars, Retreats

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT).—The dollar fell sharply throughout Europe today, requiring modest central bank support, as the price of gold reached a high of $95 an ounce before settling back to a small decline from yesterday.

"I confess I was surprised and frightened by the dramatic fall in the dollar's value," a leading German banker said in a telephone interview.

Two days ago the dollar was at its ceiling of 2.9656 deutsche marks, permitting the Bundesbank to sell some of its unwanted hoard of dollars. Today it was 4.6 percent below its ceiling at 2.8350. Frankfurt sources estimated that the central bank was forced to buy $50 million at that level, although a government spokesman in Bonn put the total at less than $10 million.

Bankers and economists of all nationalities were agreed that the new round of speculation against the dollar, only 10 days after its 10 percent devaluation, presented a "very difficult situation" having nothing to do with basic economics.

● Some European officials urge the United States to sell some gold to cool speculation. Page 9.

They say the very structure of the international monetary system is now under suspicion and that the rush is on to find some kind of safe haven in the event it falls apart.

The most worrisome element is that Switzerland and West Germany will be forced to take some defensive action lest the franc and deutsche mark get pushed so high against the dollar that Swiss and German goods are priced out of world markets.

While the central bank support in Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden was small—no more than $50 million in any one country—compared to the billion-dollar daily inflows before the devaluation, the forced intervention renewed fears that Europe would abandon its attempt to maintain a fixed exchange rate against the dollar and adopt a floating rate system.

On Feb. 15, Germany's finance minister, Helmut Schmidt, announced that the nine EEC

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

Rep. Mills Calls U.S. Monetary Situation Critical

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said the current monetary situation is very critical and needs immediate attention.

He renewed his plea for a 15 percent surcharge on imports as one way of meeting the crisis.

He said in a statement that the U.S. action in devaluing the dollar by 10 percent did not solve the world monetary problem any more than the previous December, 1971, change in currency rates.

The international monetary crisis will not be solved until there is a major decision by the administration to move speedily to reform the international currency system and get a quick turnaround in the U. S. balance-of-payments deficit, he said.

To Our Readers

The strike of air-traffic controllers in France has made delivery of the Herald Tribune to most areas of Europe, Africa and the Middle East highly erratic. The Herald Tribune regrets this interruption in regular service. Deliveries will return to normal when the strike is ended.

Strike story, Page 3.

OWs: How They Faced the Ordeal

By Seymour M. Hersh

ASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).
e American prisoners of war North Vietnam maintained e overall discipline and rap- sources close to the prisoners rt, but day-to-day camp life included many serious per- lity disputes and some bit- ivisions over the war.

ntagon officers, asked about acknowledged that divisions ed but maintained that they not deep. The sources said, ver, that along with com- ship and group loyalty, camp ncluded occasional fist fights, w near suicides and many es.

addition, it was said, much r was directed at those few ners who were described as g defied the orders of their ers by continuing to make war statements at the re- of the North Vietnamese. ary officials here acknowl- d that some of the senior rs who have returned from Vietnam had expressed a to bring court-martial es against at least two for- prisoners.

ording to the sources, there a wide diversity of opinion the war and how it should be ended among the pilots returning home after up to nine years in captivity. One former prisoner complained about what he termed strong psychological and military pressure to conform.

Raid That Failed

Many of the disputes were personal as well as political, this former prisoner noted, and were exacerbated by debates over such events as the ill-fated raid in 1970 on the Son Tay camp near Hanoi, which Pentagon officials incorrectly believed to be holding Americans. Most of the pilots considered the raid a morale booster, the former prisoner said, but a few "didn't want to get shot on the way to the helicopters."

The sources said that the tensions over the continued U.S. involvement in the war were felt most acutely among the more than 300 men imprisoned between 1964 and late 1968, when the Johnson administration undertook to halt the bombing of the North in exchange for peace negotiations in Paris.

Bitter Disputes Hurt Standard Of Discipline

Those men from the 1964-to-1968 group who chose to cooperate with their Vietnamese captors in recent years were considered "house radicals" by others, the sources said, and often lived in quarters with men captured more recently.

"There's a real problem," a senior officer said of the returning prisoners. "They want all this to come out, but they don't want it to come out now."

"These guys have decided to clam up," he added. "They feel it is important to their comrades not to say anything that will jeopardize anybody or delay any future releases."

More than a fourth of the prisoners in North Vietnam have been returned, with the remaining 400 scheduled to be released in three groups in the next five weeks.

Full Report Urged

Another senior Pentagon official who is familiar with the prisoner situation had a different point of view. He urged publication of an account of prisoner strife in the camps, saying that the press had to set

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

'Morning After' Pill to Get Limited Approval

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is about to approve the controversial drug DES as a morning-after birth-control pill in such cases as rape or incest, Food and Drug Commissioner Charles C. Edwards revealed Wednesday.

Dr. Edwards told the Senate health subcommittee that FDA officials are revising the labeling for DES to allow its use as an emergency morning-after pill.

Although the government has never sanctioned DES for contraceptive purposes, the drug is in widespread use, especially in universities.

Dr. Lucile Kirtland Kuchera, for example, reported in an October issue of the journal of the American Medical Association that she gave DES to 1,000 women at the University of Michigan health service as a morning-after pill.

Dr. Edwards, in his testimony, acknowledged that DES "has been abused" by doctors who prescribed it even though there were no emergencies.

Peter Hutt, counsel for the FDA, defined an emergency as rape, incest or a case of a young woman who is "in mental shock" the morning after having intercourse. The problem, he said, is making sure the pill is not used by women as a regular means of contraception.

DES has been used by doctors for about 30 years for the treatment of gynecological problems. It is approved for use in prostate cancer, when a woman's breasts are full of milk after pregnancy and for senile vaginitis.

It has been linked, however, to cases of a rare vaginal and cervical cancer in young women whose mothers took it during pregnancy to prevent miscarriages.

Nevertheless, Dr. Edwards said his obstetrics-gynecology advisory committee found that DES is effective as a morning-after pill if 50 milligrams are given for five days within three days of sexual intercourse.

U.S. Sees Only Emergency Use Of Controversial Contraceptive

"It was also the unanimous opinion of the committee that for this regimen and dosage there is no evidence of a significant risk to the patient, except for some immediate side reactions, and that a carcinogenic [cancer-causing] potential from this dosage has not been proven," he said.

He added that there is a possibility—but one that has never been seen—that an unborn child could be harmed by the morning-after pill.

For this reason, Dr. Edwards recommended that "an early abortion by conventional means be seriously considered" if a woman remains pregnant despite DES.

Dr. Edwards revealed the new status for DES at the beginning of a series of hearings on human experimentation by the subcommittee.

19 Years After Geneva Session

Foreign Ministers Gathering In Paris for Vietnam Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT).—Nineteen years after the Geneva conference ended another Vietnam war, a new international conference will open here Monday to try again to assure peace in Vietnam.

Foreign ministers from the 12 participating governments already have begun arriving here for the conference which, according to the Jan. 27 peace agreement, is to "guarantee" the peace in Vietnam.

The presence of the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers together at the same peace table in itself will be exceptional. They will be joined by their counterparts from the United States, France and Britain, plus the three Vietnamese participants, four members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

It is the first time the Big-Five foreign ministers have met together since the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos.

The full conference is expected to last no more than a week, during which ministers are expected to produce a document in which they pledge support of the Jan. 27 agreement and agree on the guarantees necessary for keeping the peace.

Rivals Face to Face

One of the more interesting aspects of the conference will be to see how the Soviet Union and China are able to compose their differences enough to agree on the guarantee mechanisms. The two countries long have been competing for influence in North Vietnam, while Hanoi has sought to keep either's influence from becoming predominate.

The words "guarantee the ending of the war and the maintenance of the peace in Vietnam" —from Article 19 of the agreement—are the key to the conference. Already there has been disagreement on what kind of mechanism can be set up to do this.

The United States, backed by France and Britain, has been urging that Mr. Waldheim be named chairman of the conference so that a permanent liaison between the ICCS now in place in Vietnam and UN members can be established.

Canada, which along with Hungary, Indonesia and Poland makes up the ICCS, has insisted that a permanent, international body be established to which the commission can report violations of the cease-fire accord.

The agreement states that the international conference is to make "definitive arrangements" on how the ICCS is to report on the cease-fire. These reports are to include fighting violations, arms and troop buildups, exchanges of prisoners and supervision of elections.

Plan Without UN

The Vietnamese parties and China, however, have so far indicated no support for the UN solution and instead have been pushing for a joint chairmanship of the conference with the United States and North Vietnam presiding. Neither South nor North Vietnam belong to the UN.

At a press luncheon here today, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister, said "The UN has no competence in the application of the Vietnam agreement."

It is generally believed that Henry A. Kissinger worked out an agreement on the subject of the chairmanship and a permanent liaison body for the ICCS during his recent visits to Hanoi and Peking.

The main difference between this conference and the Geneva conference of 1954 is that this one is to acknowledge and guarantee an agreement, while the 1954 conference was to negotiate a cease-fire. The Geneva conference lasted more than two months.

U.S. Role at Geneva

Moreover, U.S. participation at Geneva was only limited, with the United States refusing to sign the accord and agreeing only to "respect" its provisions.

The 1954 conference also included agreements on Laos and Cambodia, while this conference is expected to include only a general reference to these countries. A Laotian cease-fire was signed this week between Royal Lao forces and the Pathet Lao, but there still is no cease-fire in Cambodia.

There will also be contacts outside the conference during the week. Secretary of State William P. Rogers will meet with Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on bilateral debt questions.

Nixon, Top Aides Confer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP.) —President Nixon gave last-minute instructions today to Mr. Rogers and two other key members of the U.S. delegation to the Paris conference who will leave for Paris tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon had breakfast at the White House with Mr. Rogers, Under Secretary of State William J. Porter, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Rogers heads the delegation, while Mr. Porter, former chief negotiator in the Paris peace talks, and Mr. Sullivan, a key aide in Mr. Kissinger's private negotiations, are delegation members.

Exercises in Romania

VIENNA, Feb. 23 (AP).—Staff exercises of the Warsaw Pact forces were held in Romania and Romanian Communist party chief Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday met with Soviet Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovsky, the official news agency, Agerpres, reported. Marshal Yakubovsky is commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Higher Talks Set by Saigon And Viet Cong

(Continued from Page 1)

be able to announce progress when they attend the international conference on guarantees for Vietnam. That conference will open here Monday. Mrs. Binh and Mr. Lam are the first of 12 foreign ministers to arrive for the conference.

Guarantees Envisioned

Mrs. Binh said today, before meeting with Mr. Lam, that there already is broad agreement between Saigon and the Viet Cong on a charter to guarantee the Vietnam peace.

Addressing a French diplomatic writers' luncheon, Mrs. Binh said: "There is already a broad measure of agreement on the adoption of a document providing guarantees for the accord.

"This overall document will guarantee the correct application of the accord and will be based on free-flowing general ideas."

She said that among these were agreements that:

- "The participating parties will take note of the Paris accord and accompanying protocols.
- "The parties will pledge to respect the clauses of the agreement.
- "The parties will call on nonparticipating nations to help insure application of the agreement."

Mrs. Binh said she expected the international conference opening Monday to be short and said it was likely that the chairmanship would alternate between North Vietnam and the United States, the two inviting powers. This was not certain, she added.

U.S. Resumes Laos Bombing To Halt Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

return that the scope of the Communist advance was less than Prince Souvanna had believed this morning.

"It is not a general offensive," he said. "I think it is safe to say the North Vietnamese will not keep up this pressure. The pressure will ease by Monday."

Mr. Sisouk said the worst-hit location was Pak Song. Government casualties from Communist artillery and small-arms fire were 22 killed, 35 wounded and 64 missing, the minister said. He also said that his troops killed 200 North Vietnamese attackers.

'At All Costs'

"It was really hell," Mr. Sisouk said. He added that fighting was still going on around Pak Song. "I have been ordered to retake Pak Song," he said, "and we will do it at all costs."

Prince Souvanna had called correspondents to his home early this morning and had described the military situation as grave, Malcolm W. Browne of The New York Times reported.

The premier, who appeared to be enraged, accused the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese of 29 major cease-fire violations during the first day of the truce and charged the Pathet Lao with betraying the government's good faith in signing the accord.

Soth Phetrasy, a Pathet Lao spokesman, said later: "I have no information on violations yet, but I doubt they were committed by our side, which was ordered three days ago to observe the cease-fire strictly.

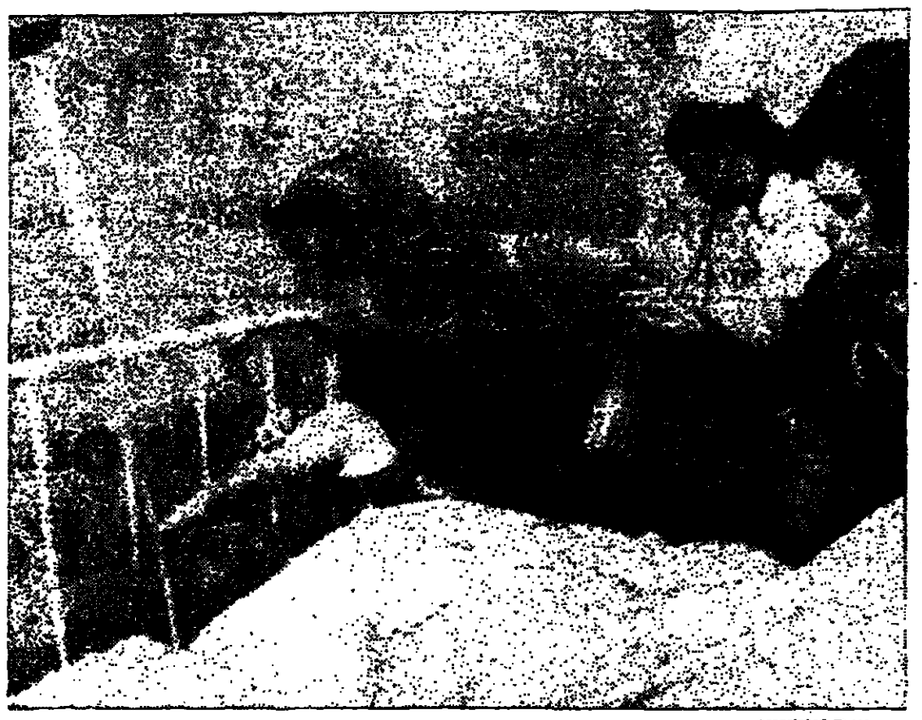
"I ask you to remember that the right-wing Vientiane generals held a meeting a few days ago at which they decided the agreement was only political and would not apply to the military. I think the trouble is being caused by rightists and by Thai mercenary troops."

He said that the fighting at Pak Song had been in progress at the time the cease-fire went into effect, and that Pathet Lao troops could not stop fighting while the government fought on.

Mr. Soth predicted that the fighting would subside soon.

But despite various meetings during the day, the Vientiane government and Pathet Lao failed to create a mixed commission as set forth in the cease-fire agreement and neither side was willing to predict when it would happen.

The mixed commission, once in operation, will form two subcommissions, one military, the other political.



Associated Press.

Badly burned co-pilot of Libyan jetliner being comforted by wife in Israeli hospital.

Israel Sends 100 Bodies to Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

wooden boats, each about 10 yards long, pulled up to the cement bulkhead to take on three coffins at a time and chug across the 150-yard-wide waterway to Egypt. Then they returned for more bodies in a ritual that lasted several hours.

An Israeli spokesman said the bodies of the dead Westerners would be sent home from Israel's Lydda International Airport, if that is what their next of kin want.

The key survivor, according to the Israelis, is the Libyan copilot, Mr. el Kidifa, whose Greek-born wife visited him in the hospital. She said that he was incoherent.

"He can't talk," Mrs. Taya Theodoropoulus, 27, told newsmen. "He is very, very sick. We don't understand too much of what he says."

She said he recognized her, instructed her to stay by his side and made it clear he wanted to go home as quickly as possible.

"He is afraid it is dangerous here for his life because he is Libyan," she said.

Israeli officials said Mr. el Kidifa had been able to tell them that the airliner's compass was out of order, that the radio was working and that the plane was lost and had tried to escape the Israeli jets.

Israeli experts hoped the black box found today may explain why the Boeing pilot did not obey the Israelis' orders to land and why the airliner was able to fly so close to Egyptian missile sites on the other side of the Suez Canal, without setting off any known alert.

Some Israeli newspapers have suggested that the plane's apparent overflight of these Egyptian sites without any trouble added to Israeli suspicions about the plane's intentions.

The airliner was on a flight from Benghazi to Cairo but had passed its destination when it intruded more than 50 miles into one of the most militarily sensitive areas of Israeli-occupied Sinai.

Bodies in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (UPI).—A huge tent was set up to accommodate some 2,000 relatives and friends of the victims of the Libyan airliner crash near Zenhom Morgue, where Egyptian ambulances took the bodies handed back by Israel.

Several thousand persons watched the scene from sidewalks and balconies overlooking the morgue. Women in black—relatives of the dead and many weeping—sat on chairs across the street from the morgue entrance.

Several hundred police were posted in the area to keep order. A mass funeral was planned tomorrow for some of the victims.

Thieu Says Hanoi Is Planning Mass Infiltration to Win Vote

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu asserted in a speech today that North Vietnam planned to infiltrate "millions of people" into South Vietnam to shift the balance of power in elections provided for in the Paris peace accords.

Western sources seemed unaware of any evidence to corroborate the charge. One source said that no such evidence existed.

Meanwhile, violations of the Vietnam cease-fire continued at a high rate.

The international machinery to enforce and observe compliance with the cease-fire terms was still inoperative.

In his speech, Mr. Thieu charged that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government were trying to drag out and postpone substantive negotiations on the political future of South Vietnam.

"They are still dragging on in the hope that they could have enough time to disperse their North Vietnamese Army troops into the villages and hamlets in the countryside," he said.

300,000 Soldiers' Families

"Moreover," Mr. Thieu added, "they are also planning to send 300,000 families south for these troops. They want to send millions of additional votes into the South by the emigration of millions of people from North Vietnam into South Vietnam. They also want to have more time to divide the nationalist ranks."

Mr. Thieu spoke at the formal inauguration, in Saigon's Tao Dan Park, of a new political organization he has created, the "People's Front to Safeguard Peace and to Implement the Right of the People to Self-Determination." About 3,500 delegates heard the president speak.

The broad thrust of his speech was that the cease-fire had not brought peace to Vietnam and that the "Communists have instructed their cadres to continue their old strategy of taking over South Vietnam by political means supported by military means."

As he has in the past, Mr. Thieu said that he was anxious for early national elections. He is thought to feel that the earlier they take place the stronger his position will be.

He said that there were still 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam. American officials in Washington have put the estimate closer to 140,000.

Government spokesmen said that there had been 168 more truce violations in the 30-hour period ending at noon today—a more or less "normal" number.

The government said that there had been 4,620 such violations since the cease-fire began on Jan. 28 and attributed all of them to the Communist side.

A sample of such incidents was a fight 12 miles northwest of Pleiku this morning. The government spokesman said that 10 Communists and four government soldiers were killed.

The persistent fighting in this area grows out of a struggle for control of Highway 14 from Pleiku to Kontum. The government conceded that the highway had been closed at the start of the cease-fire but now says it has been reopened.

Several small teams of the four-nation International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Cease-Fire were preparing to move out into subregional headquarters in provincial South Vietnam, but there was no sign that the commission was prepared to begin its assigned task of investigating violations.

Old ICC Withdraws

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (AP).—After 18 years of frustration and stagnation, the old International Control Commission has reached a rare unanimous agreement: to suspend operations in North and South Vietnam.

Canadian member David Jackson said today that he met with the Polish and Indian members in Hanoi this week and that they adopted a resolution to suspend operations in Vietnam as of last Tuesday.

The three-nation commission, created by the 1954 Geneva accords to supervise the ending of the first Indochina war, between the French and the Communist Viet Minh, soon found itself overtaken by events and bogged down by its own ineffectual machinery.

Now, with a cease-fire in the second Indochina war and a new four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision in operation, the old commission was more of a relic than ever.

Mr. Jackson said that the suspension of operations in Vietnam would not affect the commission's operation in Laos, where a shaky cease-fire went into effect yesterday.

U.S. Cuts Back Vietnam Carriers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The U.S. Navy has ordered two aircraft carriers home from Asian waters, the first significant cutback in U.S. air-sea power there since the Vietnam cease-fire.

The Midway is due back in Alemeda, Calif., in early March and the America will reach Norfolk, Va., late in March. Departure of the carriers reduces the number of bombers and attack planes deployed near Indochina by approximately 100.

Four other carriers, with a total complement of about 200 strike planes, remain with the Seventh Fleet in the Far East. But further reductions are expected in the fleet of nearly 60 U.S. fighting ships mustered off Vietnam nearly a year ago when President Nixon reopened the air and naval war against North Vietnam.

They Are Told to Retain Lawyers

Italy May Try Four in Greek Vase Mystery

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Domenico Sica, the deputy prosecutor charged here with the judicial investigation of the affair of the Greek vase recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, today officially advised four persons to retain lawyers. The persons' names were not made public.

Notification means that the four may be subpoenaed and become *defendants* in a trial.

Court sources explained that possible charges might be theft and violations of a 1939 law for the defense of Italy's artistic heritage. Conviction could bring up to three years' imprisonment, as well as fines.

It was not immediately known whether Robert E. Hecht jr., the American expatriate who took the vase from Zurich to New York and delivered it to the Metropolitan Museum, was one of the four.

Mr. Hecht's Rome lawyer, Giuseppe Lojacono, said tonight: "The less that is said about this case at the moment, the better it is. There is a judicial investigation on now."

Asked about the statement that Mr. Hecht had promised Wednesday to issue through his lawyer, Mr. Lojacono said: "My client has changed his mind and won't say anything for the time being." According to the lawye Mr. Hecht intends to return his home here "soon," Mr. Lojacono would not disclose h client's whereabouts.

Mr. Sica also ordered a form inspection by judicial officials an experts on antiquities in an un defined area of the Etrusca burial sites northwest of Rom where the vase is believed to hav been dug up by archaeologica poachers during the last two o three years.

The official inspection wa agreed upon after the chief of th art theft unit of the carabinier Col. Felice Nambo, informed th deputy prosecutor earlier toda that he had clues pointing to th location of the tomb that hel the multimillion-dollar vase.

Legal Ambiguities Are Noted In Violations of Airspace

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Specialists in international aviation law agree that a nation has a right to order a foreign airliner that strays into its airspace to land promptly within its territory.

But they say that there are no clearly established principles of international behavior defining the degree of force a country may use if a pilot refuses to land.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, has developed procedures by which pilots who intercept a plane that strays into foreign airspace can signal the plane and order it to land. If, for example, a pursuit plane wants an intruding aircraft to follow it to an airport, it flies in front of the other craft and waves its wings, which says, in effect, "Follow me."

Andreas Lowenfeld, a professor of law at New York University and a former deputy legal adviser to the State Department, said that the 1944 Chicago convention, which established many of the principles now governing international air commerce, had established that the sovereignty of a nation extends to the atmosphere above it.

And, he said, it is generally accepted in international law that a nation has the right to intercept a foreign aircraft that has penetrated its airspace without permission, to demand that the pilot identify himself and to order it to land or fly out of the airspace.

But he and other specialists said that there was, in effect, a vacuum in international law on how to deal with the pilot of a nonmilitary plane who did not heed such a warning. The guiding legal principle, Mr. Lowenfeld said, would probably be that a nation must exercise its rights "with a minimum of force," although the principle has not been tested in a court or embraced in treaties.

Regarding commercial planes, Prof. Oliver Lissitzyn of the Columbia University School of Law said: "The rules are not clear." In 1960, he said, the United States tacitly accepted the shooting down by a Russian missile of the U-2 reconnaissance plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers over the Soviet Union, and a nation is generally accorded the unreserved right to shoot down a military plane that penetrates its airspace, he said.

Prof. Lissitzyn said that he personally believed that a nation had the right under some circumstances to shoot down a foreign airliner over its territory if it refused to land and if there existed a "state of hostilities or tension" between the two countries. There would have to be a "reasonable" suspicion that the plane was being used for a military purpose, he said.

A key question in weighing the legality of Israeli jets forcing down a Libyan airliner over Sinai was whether the Sinai territory actually belonged to Israel, as it claims, the international law specialists said. Nothing Arab claims to the territory, taken by Israel in the 1967 six-day war, Mr. Lowenfeld said: "This obviously is an issue."

The closest parallel to what happened Wednesday occurred on July 27, 1955, when an Israeli El Al airliner strayed into Bulgarian airspace and was shot down. Fifty-six persons were killed. Israel brought suit against Bulgaria in the International Court of Justice, but the case was not heard before the court. In June, 1963, Bulgaria paid reparations of $200,000 to Israel.

Philip, Anne May Visit Soviet Union This Year

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth, and their daughter, Princess Anne, may visit the Soviet Union in September, Buckingham Palace said today.

A spokesman said that either or both could attend the European equestrian championships there. "There is no official invitation to make a state visit," the spokesman added. No member of the British royal family has visited Russia since the Communists took power in 1917.

Probe Is Urged By Waldheim On Downed Jet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 23 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday urged "the most thorough investigation of the circumstances" surrounding the downing of a Libyan passenger plane by Israeli fighters in which 99 persons died.

It was expected that the International Civil Aviation Organization, a UN agency with headquarters in Montreal, would undertake an investigation.

Mr. Waldheim issued a statement saying "innocent and defenseless people have lost their lives in one of the most shocking incidents in the history of civil aviation."

Protesters in Tripoli Attack U.S. Embassy and Burn Flag

TRIPOLI, Libya, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Demonstrators protesting Israel's downing of a Libyan airliner Wednesday smashed windows at the U.S. Embassy here last night and burned the American flag.

The brief outburst of popular anger was one of several small demonstrations in Tripoli and Benghazi over what the government-controlled press has called the "premeditated collective genocide" of more than 100 persons on the plane.

Despite forecasts of violence, all was quiet in Tripoli today and people attending Friday prayers dispersed peacefully after appeals from Moslem preachers to refrain from demonstrating.

The U.S. Embassy was closed today, the Moslem sabbath, and there was no immediate assessment of the damage. An embassy driver, however, confirmed the demonstrators last night pulled down the flag and burned it.

Arab countries have condemned the United States for supplying Israel with arms—especially the Phantom fighters involved in the airliner disaster.

Qadhafi Still Silent

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (AP).—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi maintained his silence on the incident, several Lebanese newspapers reported today. They said there were indications that he was seeking joint Arab retaliation.

The Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, which Col. Qadhafi heads, met all day yesterday but issued no statement, reports from Cairo said.

Arabs Are Urged in Prayers To Avenge Airliner Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

Let us repel the aggression rather than ask the world community to do it for us."

Al Ahram said: "The Israeli provocations have extended today to all fronts in contradiction to humanitarian principles and in defiance of the world community at large."

Al Ahram's editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, said that Arab should seek a United Nation Security Council resolution ban ning arms shipments to Israel on the grounds that it is using su weapons for "killing in cold blo and against civil aviation."

"If the world community fa to move against crimes emanatin from arrogance of power, th we have no alternative but to t the Palestinian commandos. Stri at any target of your choice," Mr. Heikal said.

He suggested that Arabs shou boycott foreign airline compan Warning that use Israeli airports.

In Lebanon today Palestini guerrilla leader Yassir Ara condemned the downing of Libyan plane as "unprecedent air piracy" and said the guer las "will know how to retali for this barbaric neo-Fascis

Mr. Arafat made the statem during a visit to two Palestin refugee camps which were tar of an Israeli air and sea-bo attack Wednesday. The att was staged 12 hours before Libyan plane was downed Israeli Phantoms in Sinai.

Slogans Deface 3 Synagogues, Shops in France

NICE, France, Feb. 23 (AP).—Anti-semitic slogans were written on three synagogues and several stores owned by Jews here last night apparently to protest the action of the Israeli fighter planes in forcing down a Libyan airliner in the Sinai Desert.

"Light Up the Ovens," "Jews Assassins" and "Palestine Will Win" were among the inscriptions. Another said "Seven Jews Will Die Soon."

Police said they had no clues to the identity of the vandals.

Tombstones Smashed

TURIN, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Vandals smashed 12 tombstones in a Jewish cemetery in the nearby town of Saluzzo, Turin police reported today. The police said the tombstones had been torn from graves and then broken up with hammers.

Austrians Deporting 3 Arab Guerrillas

VIENNA, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Three Arabs who admitted being Black September guerrillas have been ordered deported after being found guilty of carrying forged Israeli passports, police authorities said today.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, said that an anonymous telephone caller had threatened to blow up the Austrian Embassy in Beirut last night unless all six Arabs now under detention in Austria were released immediately.

The three Arabs were arrested when they were returned to Austria by Italian authorities after crossing into Italy two weeks ago. They received four-month suspended sentences on the passports charges and were ordered deported. Three other Arabs are being held on similar charges.

The POWs: How They Faced Their Ordeal

(Continued from Page 1)

the stage for future investigations and analyses of prisoner behavior in depth. "There were serious differences," he added.

One pilot reportedly pulled a knife on another prisoner during an argument.

Government officials acknowledged that the published descriptions of joyous plane rides from Hanoi to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines were accurate but far from complete. One plane, he noted, held two prisoners, both senior officers and pilots, who were believed by their fellows to have collaborated with the enemy.

"Nobody said a word to them," the official related. "They tried to make conversation, to be buddy-buddy, but nobody said anything. They were completely ostracized."

Military sources said that the charges some prisoners were planning to file against the two officers would be based not on their anti-war activity but on their refusal to stop making statements when directly ordered to do so by senior Americans in their camp.

Political Friction

There was disagreement among the sources over the amount of political friction among the returning pilots.

One former prisoner estimated that as much as 20 percent of the men held in the North favored the election of Sen. George McGovern as offering the best chance for their early release. He added that most of the Democratic presidential candidate's support came from among the 100 or so pilots who were shot down after the 1968 bombing halt ended in April, 1972.

His estimate was that 40 percent of the prisoners were "hard-line" military men who became even more hawkish during captivity.

An official who spent many hours with the men after their arrival in the Philippines—a time in which dissidence was less likely to be voiced—described the estimate of prisoner support for Sen. McGovern as an overstatement. He estimated that upward of 90 percent of the men with whom he came in contact support President Nixon's policies.

From 1965 on, one source said, the prisoners began organizing themselves along military lines and eventually set up an elaborate command-and-control system. "It embraced everyone," he said.

During the early years of captivity, it was said, conditions in the camps were harsh, with isolation and poor food commonplace. Many pilots were subjected to brutal interrogation and forced to sign anti-war statements or make anti-war addresses over the Hanoi radio.

Some of those who later became widely admired hard-liners —such as Col. Robinson Risner, a jet ace, and Lt. Comdr. John S. McCain 3d, son of a retired admiral who had headed the Pacific Fleet—made such anti-war statements.

Conditions Changed

In October, 1969, the North Vietnamese suddenly changed policy—"as if from day to night," one official remarked—and conditions were dramatically eased. A former prisoner told of suddenly being allowed to see others and being provided with better food, including daily cups of fruit juices and milk.

The men were allowed to live in groups as large as 26 and had more opportunity for exercise and recreation.

The senior officers immediately took on responsibility for maintaining discipline and morale military sources said. Committees were set up and many activities were organized. The men held debates, played a variety of games and began a number of education projects. Many books —most of them anti-war—were made available.

WEATHER

	C.	F.	
ALGARVE	13	54	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	37	Overcast
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	54	Rain
BELGRADE	2	36	Overcast
BERLIN	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Showers
BUDAPEST	5	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unknown
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	6	43	Rain
EDINBURGH	2	36	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Smog
FRANKFURT	4	39	Showers
GENEVA	4	39	Rain
HELSINKI	0	32	Snowing
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Sunny
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Fair
MILAN	13	55	Fair
MONTREAL	-7	19	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-2	28	Overcast
MUNICH	-1	30	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	32	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Fair
OSLO	-4	25	Cloudy
PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
PRAGUE	2	36	Showers
ROME	12	50	Cloudy
SOFIA	6	43	Fair
STOCKHOLM	-3	26	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	18	64	Rain
TUNIS	—	—	Thunder
VENICE	10	50	Sunny
VIENNA	7	45	Fair
WARSAW	2	36	Showers
WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
ZURICH	5	41	Snow

(Yesterday's readings as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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On Anniversary of 1948 Coup

Brezhnev Hails Consolidation Of Red Party Power in Prague

By Raymond H. Anderson

PRAGUE, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, expressed high praise today for a consolidation of Communist party power in Czechoslovakia since the liberal upheaval in 1968, but he left unanswered questions whether the situation was consolidated enough to permit the withdrawal of 70,000 Soviet troops.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke at a rally in the Old Town Square celebrating the 25th anniversary of Communist party rule in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak also addressed the rally.

Mr. Brezhnev had made a speech earlier in the day at a ceremony to award him the Order of the White Lion, First Class, Czechoslovakia's highest decoration.

In his 15-minute speech at the rally, Mr. Brezhnev called the 1948 Communist take-over a "turning point" in Czechoslovak history.

"Present-day Czechoslovakia ranks among the leading and economically advanced countries of the world, and its role and influence in international developments have been constantly growing," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev hailed the "successes of Socialist construction" in the country.

Earlier in the day, at the ceremony where he was awarded the Order of the White Lion, Mr. Brezhnev declared:

"The bonds between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, between the Communists of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, are now so deep and multiform, so natural for the whole way of our life, that our ideas and joys, as well as our worries, are identical in many respects."

Last night, Mr. Brezhnev also stressed Soviet satisfaction with the consolidation of Communist party rule in Czechoslovakia since 1968, when troops of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries entered the country to put down "counter-revolution."

Returned to Normal

"The achievements of the Czechoslovak Communists in the last few years are invaluable," he said. "The situation in the country has returned to normal. The leading role of the Communist party, the militant Marxist - Leninist vanguard of the Czechoslovak society, has been consolidated."

The Soviet leader expressed the judgment at a ceremony during which he presented the Order of Lenin to Mr. Husak and warmly praised the Czechoslovak party chief.

Mr. Brezhnev's praise for the stabilization of power in Czechoslovakia caused some observers to wonder whether the Soviet leadership was contemplating a withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

In a furthering of the consolidation campaign, the Czechoslovak leadership is pressing a drive to win over those who were "confused or misled" by the 1968 liberalizing regime of Alexander Dubcek.

Last night, an amnesty was proclaimed for most of the 40,000 to 50,000 Czechoslovaks who fled abroad after the Warsaw Pact military intervention or were abroad on vacation and chose not to return.



The New York Times.

WINTER NEEDLEPOINT—Residential area in Long Island, N.Y., after a snowfall last week. As for the photographic effect, picture was taken through porch screen.

Agreement By U.S., China Stuns Taipei

TAIPEI, Feb. 23 (AP).—Despite ample warning, the Nationalist Chinese government was shocked by the Washington-Peking agreement to set up liaison offices as a step toward normal relations.

In the year since President Nixon's trip to the People's Republic of China, the Taipei government had comforted itself with a rapidly growing economy and continued U.S. assurances of support. But, although the economy continues to boom, government officials indicated they fear that, diplomatically, the handwriting is on the wall.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the setting up of the liaison offices in no way implies establishment of diplomatic relations. But this was scant comfort to the Nationalists, who cited the sentence in yesterday's joint communiqué that "the two sides agreed that the time was appropriate for accelerating the normalization of relations."

"This is not something we had expected," one official said. He added that the agreement to give the missions full diplomatic privileges has implications that are "very bad for us."

"This is a question of timing. How long will it take?" another official said, referring to the communiqué's statement on speeding up the normalization process.

U.S. Guarantees

In the last year, the United States has stated repeatedly that it will not sell out Taiwan no matter how far relations with the Communist regime go. The Nationalists also have been guaranteed that the United States will continue to defend Taiwan despite the stated U.S. determination to eventually withdraw its 9,000 troops from the island.

The Nationalists fear that even if all this remains true, Washington's actions are undermining what little remains of Taipei's formal foreign relations. Forty-four nations still maintain full ties with the Nationalists, but most are either very small or very conservative. Seventeen of them do not even maintain an embassy or consulate in Taiwan.

As U.S. moves toward Peking continue, even this representation seems certain to shrink.

Warning to U.S.

Today, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo warned the United States not to be lulled into believing that it could coexist with the Chinese Communists.

"The Communists may change their tactics in fighting the free world, but they will never change their goal of world Communization," he said.

Yesterday, a Foreign Ministry statement described as "null and void" any agreement reached between the United States and China because "the Peking regime now occupying the Chinese mainland has no right to represent the Chinese people."

Booby-Trapped Books Found On Shelves of Ulster Library

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 23 (AP).—Northern Ireland's guerrillas have added a new twist to terror warfare—booby-trapped library books.

The British Army said today it had defused five incendiary devices in books at Londonderry's Brooke Street Public Library.

"They could have erupted in the face of anybody who opened them," an army spokesman said. "At the very least, a reader could have lost his fingers or even hands."

Military sources said clothes in fashion shops and literature in book stores had been booby-trapped in the same way.

The aim evidently was that, after a certain amount of time, acid in the device would eat through a sheath of other material—usually a condom, the Army said—and would set off attached inflammable material.

But this was the first time the device had been put in a public library.

The army believes the incendiary devices were primarily intended to burn down the library.

"But these books could easily have been taken home, quite unsuspecting, by anybody who happened along," an army spokesman said.

They were only discovered because a librarian happened to notice that a pile of books was in the wrong place. He found one was booby-trapped. Army bomb disposal experts found four others.

Also in Londonderry, a bomb seriously injured a British soldier today as he tried to throw it back from his sandbagged sentry post.

An army spokesman said the bomb, two or three sticks of gelignite in a beer can, exploded just as the guardsman, Michael Leary, picked it up. Doctors amputated part of his right hand and said he may lose his sight as well.

Gun Shipper Sentenced

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Charles Malone, 46, who pleaded guilty to charges of sending guns to Ireland, today was sentenced to two years on probation and fined $1,000

He was indicted by a federal grand jury Oct. 27 on five counts of shipping weapons illegally to Shannon Airport. Four of the counts were dismissed.

U.S. District Judge Samuel Conti sentenced Malone to one year in prison and suspended the sentence, *placing him on probation* for two years on condition that he divorce himself from all Irish activities during that time, including staying away from Irish-American bars.

"It will be hard," Malone said.

Catholic Girl Bound to Post, Beaten in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 23 (UPI).—A group of men tied a young Roman Catholic woman to a lamp post early today and beat her, while residents of the Protestant neighborhood ignored her screams.

"Not a single person living on the street said they heard anything when we questioned them, but people living three streets away said they did," an army officer said.

The woman was left hanging on the post for more than an hour in below-freezing weather before soldiers found her. She was suffering from shock and unable to give any information about her attackers. Later, the police said the woman's husband also had been beaten.

Official in Pa. Warns Public On Dentistry

Guide to Good Care Hits Over-Extraction

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP).—Charging that dentists unnecessarily pull at least six million teeth a year, Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Herbert S. Denenberg yesterday issued a "shopper's guide," advising consumers on how to get good dental care.

The controversial insurance commissioner has issued six previous shopper's guides on such subjects as insurance and surgery.

His No. 1 rule on good dental care is to "avoid dentists who are quick on the pull. Seek an independent consultation from another dentist before letting anyone remove a tooth."

In his guide, listing "32 rules on how to keep your 32 teeth," Mr. Denenberg comes down hard on the dental profession. Based on studies of Medicaid patients in *New York and on American Dental Association surveys of X-ray procedures*, he estimated that at least 15 percent of the nation's 120,000 dentists "are incompetent, dishonest or both."

"Your chances are about one out of seven of having a dentist that doesn't merit your confidence," he said.

No ADA Comment

The American Dental Association refused to comment in the guide because officials had not seen a copy. They also refused to answer questions on specific points raised by Mr. Denenberg.

But the Philadelphia County Dental Society said, "Many statements are incomplete, contradictory and inaccurate. The overall tone is negative and many statements are not supported by facts."

Americans spend more than $5 billion a year on dental care. They undergo 773 million dental treatments each year—including 268 million X-rays, 214 million fillings, 84 million examinations and 56 million teeth pulled.

Since most dentists work alone in their own offices, Mr. Denenberg said, there is little if any of the peer review that doctors are subjected to in hospital practice.

In looking for a good dentist, Mr. Denenberg advised consumers to start with faculty members of a university dental school. He also said that dental specialists and doctors may be able to recommend a good dentist.

Issues Warnings

He warned against going to a dentist who does not participate in group dental insurance plans, such as Blue Shield, which monitor dental practices.

He also warned against dentists who fail to take a complete medical and dental history, who are not available for emergencies, who refuse to discuss fees or provide written estimates, who will not itemize bills or who overcharge, who do not communicate well and who start treatments without explaining them.

A bad dentist, he said, is afraid of consultations and will discourage patients who want them.

Mr. Denenberg recommended dentists who are oriented toward *prevention, who practice in groups* and who use aides for less complex work.

He said that he consulted studies on dentistry in preparing the guide. He said he talked with many dentists, most of whom "insisted on anonymity."



United Press International.

Journalist Wyn Sargent at press conference holding photo of Indonesian chief to whom she was wed.

West Irian Chief's U.S. Bride Fears Police Murdered Him

ANAHEIM, Calif., Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Wyn Sargent, the American bride of a West Irian tribal chief, said yesterday she feared that Indonesian police may have murdered her husband and his people.

The 46-year-old journalist-explorer who was expelled from Indonesia a month after her marriage to the chieftain of a primitive tribe, accused police on West Irian—formerly Dutch New Guinea—of "murder, rape, theft and beatings on a people they are supposed to be helping."

Mrs. Sargent, who married Chief Obaharok in a village ceremony on Jan. 9, called on the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta to investigate what she charged is Indonesian misuse of funds in a U.S.-backed project to civilize backward tribes.

"*Today I still live with fear,* fear that Obaharok and his people are dead, killed by the police to silence them and keep them from telling about the robbery and beating of the people," she said.

Indonesians Accused

She accused Indonesian authorities of deliberately distorting the facts of her marriage to give them a reason for the expulsion.

Indonesian authorities accused Mrs. Sargent of exploiting the backward tribesmen to conduct a sexual survey.

"I didn't conduct a sexual survey of any kind whatsoever," she said.

"I didn't run naked in the *jungle or reduce my Western* clothing to native dress...

"I have dressed too many wounds on the bodies of the Dani people [her husband's tribe] that the police had beaten.

"I have improvised splints for broken arms and legs and medically treated the vicious burns caused by placing hot coals between their buttocks."

She also accused the police of raping tribal women and alleged that her husband too had been tortured.

"They tied his hands, beat him, burned him and forced him to walk beneath the water in a river so deep he nearly drowned. Then they poured kerosene on his head and set it on fire and burned his *hair off," she declared.*

Army to Dismiss Two WACs Who Wed Each Other

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Two members of the U.S. Women's Army Corps have caused a controversy by marrying each other.

Officials at Fort Ord, Calif., started discharge proceedings yesterday against the girls as undesirables.

Gail Bates, 19, of Washington, D.C., and Valerie Randolph, 18, of Baltimore, were married three weeks ago at San Francisco's Helping Hand Center. The Rev. Ray Broshears, chairman of the San Francisco Gay Alliance, presided.

The Army said it only learned of the wedding when the two were brought before their commanding officer for being absent without leave.

The Gay Alliance said it wants the women to have a general *rather than an undesirable discharge.* It has threatened to organize a protest march against a San Francisco Army post.

Maj. J.D. Coleman said at Fort Ord that it's Army has no choice—regulations provide that homosexuals must be discharged as undesirables.

Press Is Target Of Nixon Humor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—*President Nixon flipped through* a Labor Department document today and observed:

"Most government reports are so dull, nobody reads them except the press."

Then he said, smiling, "This one has pictures. Even the press can understand that."

French Air Controllers Slow Activity; Full Halt Feared

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—All traffic at Orly Airport was suspended tonight and airport officials made plans for an almost complete halt in air activity during the weekend unless an illegal strike by air traffic controllers is ended. Traffic also was reduced at Le Bourget and other French airports.

After a day during which only about 15 percent of the scheduled flights at Orly could take off or land, a new crew of air controllers came on duty late in the day. That crew belongs to the CFTC union which has called the strike, and its members indicated that the only departure to be permitted was a flight to Dakar, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile.

The four-day strike was scheduled to end tomorrow morning. The striking air controllers are asking for salary adjustments and the right to strike. But since there have been no negotiations since the start of the strike, the CFTC union said that the stoppage may be prolonged.

The CFTC controllers handled emergency traffic but refused to handle regular commercial movements. Other controllers from different unions have been continuing reduced activity.

The only plane expected to get landing permission at Orly tomorrow morning, if the strike continues, is that of Mitchell Sharp, Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, arriving for the International Conference on Vietnam which opens Monday. Planes of all other delegations will be shunted to the military airport at Bretigny and perhaps at Le Bourget, where military controllers already have a post.

Military air controllers are expected to take over airport operations tomorrow, if civilian personnel continue their strike. Traffic would be suspended at noon tomorrow to give the military controllers time to familiarize themselves with commercial traffic patterns. Service then would be restored Monday with military controllers directing operations.

However, French pilots say that they will strike if military controllers are brought in.

S. African Envoy Quits; Attacked Apartheid Policy

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23 (UPI).—South Africa's ambassador to Italy, Blaar Coetzee, resigned yesterday after issuing anti-apartheid statements in a newspaper interview in Rome.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hilgard Muller, speaking in *Parliament, said that Mr. Coetzee* had asked in a telephone conversation to be relieved of his post. The minister said that the request had been granted and that the effective date of Mr. Coetzee's resignation would be arranged "in the light of circumstances."

The ambassador's surprise resignation followed a local furor over a newspaper interview, published Sunday, in which Mr. Coetzee attacked the ban on attendance by "colored" persons at Cape Town's new Nico Malan Theater. Mr. Coetzee called the ban "one of the most shocking things I have come across."

In a dinner interview with a South African journalist, Mr. Coetzee also said that years ago he had written fake letters, purporting to be from the killer involved in one of South Africa's most sensational murders, in a move to boost circulation of an Afrikaans magazine he published.

Proxmire Claims Gray Is Holding FBI Job Illegally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., charged today that L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director of the FBI, was holding the post illegally and should resign until the Senate either approved or disapproved his nomination.

Mr. Gray was named acting head of the FBI on May 3, the day after the death of Director J. Edgar Hoover. His nomination as director was sent to the Senate by *President Nixon on* Wednesday.

Sen. Proxmire said he had received a report from the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, which said that federal law prohibited the use of temporary appointments to fill positions, which are subject to Senate confirmation, for longer than 30 days.

Sen. Proxmire said the Justice Department stated that different rules were applied to the FBI than to other agencies. The senator said the GAO report disagreed.

"Did the presidential elections—and the fact that Mr. Gray was a close political associate of the President—have anything to do with this delay?" Sen. Proxmire asked.

Peace Restored At Greek Schools

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (AP).—Greek universities were calm today as school officials prepared to confer with the army-backed government in an attempt to have anti-student legislation repealed.

About 500 students demonstrated on the campus of the Polytechnic Institute here. But police kept away and students dispersed peacefully. It was the only campus demonstration throughout Greece today.

All universities were shut following an agreement yesterday for a 10-day grace period to give university officials time to negotiate student grievances with the government.

The students clashed with police yesterday while they were protesting a decree that placed their military deferments in jeopardy if they boycott classes.

Britain Will Admit More Uganda Asians

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Britain has decided to admit about 300 Ugandan Asians whose wives and children are already in the United Kingdom, Home Secretary Robert Carr told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Carr said that he had told the United Nations high commissioner for refugees that Britain also would consider sympathetically the cases of 100 other Ugandan refugees who were now in Britain but had not yet been given permission to settle here.

New Kennedy Bill To Bar Revolvers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., introduced a bill yesterday to bar production of revolvers not designed for sporting purposes.

The bill also would require registration of every civilian-owned gun in the United States and would require all gun owners to pass stringent qualifying procedures to possess a gun legally.

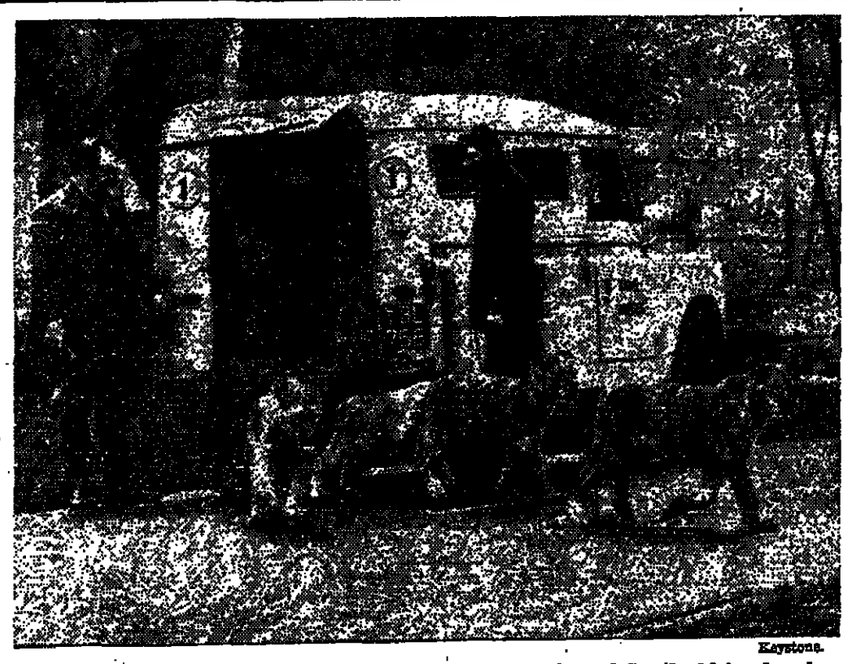
"Every year, American factories produce five million firearms for civilian use," Sen. Kennedy said. "Because guns are available, people use them."

Suspect Cleared In Quebec Killing

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Ex-mechanic Jacques Rose was acquitted yesterday of murdering former Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, who was abducted in October, 1970, and later found strangled in the trunk of a car. The separatist Quebec Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the double crime.

Mr. Rose, 25, had been acquitted in December of kidnapping the minister and today's verdict, after the jury had deliberated for 13 hours, brought cheers from his friends and relatives in the court. Justice Claude Bisson granted conditional liberty to Mr. Rose, who still faces charges of complicity after the fact in the kidnapping and in the detaining of Mr. Laporte against his will.

Mr. Rose's brother, Paul, was convicted of kidnapping and murdering Mr. Laporte and is *serving two concurrent* life-imprisonment terms. Francis Simard has been sentenced to life on a murder charge and still faces trial for the kidnapping. Bernard Lortie is serving a 20-year sentence for the kidnapping *and faces a murder charge.*



Keystone.

SENDING COALS TO NEWCASTLE—The lion population of South Africa has become so depleted that help was asked of England. In this picture, lion cubs born in captivity on the Windsor Reserve are being prepared for shipment to South Africa.

Minor Quakes Shake Town in California

OXNARD, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP).—A rash of aftershocks shook jittery residents of Oxnard yesterday in the wake of the previous day's damaging earthquake. There were no reports of further damage.

Most businesses were open, the last remnants of broken glass were being swept from sidewalks and the interiors of stores were being cleaned up. Officials who surveyed the city estimated that damage could reach $1 million.

French Airline Fined For Adults-Only Film

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—A Paris court today fined *the entertainment* director of Air France 800 francs for showing a movie rated for adults only on a transatlantic flight when an 11-year-old girl was aboard.

Jean Valette, an English teacher who was scandalized that the film was shown before the eyes of his daughter, filed the complaint about the French movie "Benjamin." Mr. Valette was awarded 2,001 francs in damages.

High Court Refuses to Accept Strike Violence as Extortion

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Striking workers, even when they resort to violence, cannot be prosecuted for "extortion" under a 1951 federal law aimed at labor racketeering, the Supreme Court held yesterday.

The Justice Department had attempted to prosecute four men accused of destroying property during a 1969-70 strike against the Gulf States Utility Co. in Louisiana. They were indicted for violating the Hobbs Act, which prohibits interference with interstate commerce by robbery, extortion, threats or acts of violence.

The government contended that the strikers had used violence in an effort to "extort" higher wages from their employer. Maximum punishment under the federal statute is a $10,000 fine or 20 years in prison or both, much more severe than state criminal penalties for the same act.

The accused men, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were charged with *firing rifles at three* company tarnsformers, draining the oil from one and blowing up a transformer substation.

5-to-4 Vote

The high court voted, 5 to 4, to uphold the district court's decision to dismiss the indictment. In the majority were Justices Potter Stewart, William J. Brennan, Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun.

Dissenting were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Lewis F. Powell jr., William H. Rehnquist and William O. Douglas, who wrote the opinion.

The majority, Justice Stewart wrote, could not accept the government's argument that "the Hobbs Act reaches the use of violence to achieve legitimate union objectives, such as higher wages, in return for genuine services which the employer seeks."

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Sinai Assault and Aftermath

No circumstance justifies any government in shooting down a loaded, unarmed commercial airliner—a strayed Libyan plane suffering instrument difficulties, lost in a blinding Sinai sandstorm, its pilots frightened by the Israeli jets and trying desperately to reach haven in Cairo. Murder is the word for it and shockingly, Mrs. Meir, the Israeli Premier, chose—even while expressing regrets for the 100 or more lives lost—to make excuses and blame the victims for it.

Israeli claims that the airliner penetrated a sensitive military area, behaved suspiciously and ignored signals to land are unacceptable. The plane was flying not over or toward Israel proper but over and away from Israeli-occupied Sinai, an area surely photographed often by Egypt or Russia—if a photographic intelligence mission was what the Israelis suspected. At best, the Israeli pilots and the higher military authorities with whom they were in contact exercised incredibly bad judgment. If the airliner's conduct did indeed arouse Israel's suspicions, then one can only wonder whether this evidence of paranoia does not mask a certain attitude towards Arabs which seriously compromises Israeli professions of peace. Many Arabs—and not only Arabs—will believe so.

* * *

It goes without saying that such acts rekindle a spirit and climate of revenge; one shudders at what is now being contemplated in the wake of the Sinai catastrophe. The more serious damage, nonetheless, is that done to the attitudes of people in the region. Violence confirms their darkest views of each other. Violence stirs personal emotions and political currents which make good sense even scarcer than it already is. The final cost of any Sinai treaty will include not only the lives lost Wednesday and the additional lives to be lost in acts of revenge. The cost will also include the certain delay and, then, the greater difficulty in the region's approach towards eventual accommodation.

Two matters are especially topical. The first, of course, is the safety of civilian air travel, already reeling under the impact of hijackings in general and Palestinian air-related attacks in particular. Precautions against hijacking obviously will not protect airliners from hostile jet fighters. Nor can any country escort with fighters its own civilian flights. No sane traveler would board a plane in those conditions anyway. Swift strict and universal condemnation of the Israeli assault may help convince all countries that repetition or retaliation carries intolerable consequences. Israel must consider that unless it apologizes fully, punishes those responsible and offers adequate compensation, then it may face the very same demand that it has made of countries which harbor hijackers: a cutoff of international air service.

* * *

The quest for regional accommodation is the second topical matter. The disaster in the Sinai and its aftermath of passion can hardly have failed to drive Israel deeper into a no-compromise siege mentality and to harden Arab attitudes too. President Nixon, who was turning a major part of his foreign-affairs focus from Vietnam to the Mideast, will have ample occasion to measure this himself. Mr. Nixon has just received a high-level Egyptian emissary. Next week Mrs. Meir will be in Washington. If the need for a settlement has been made more dramatic, the prospect for one has been made more difficult. We do not envy Mr. Nixon his Mideast burden, but the Sinai aerial tragedy is one more urgent reason why he cannot rightly put down this burden.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Is Co-opting Whom?

The proudest boast of American labor has been its freedom from any institutional ties to government. Even when labor's patron saint, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in the White House the line between unionism and government was kept distinct—a separation necessary for the integrity of both.

Now, as an outgrowth of the burgeoning romance between President Nixon and the AFL-CIO, George Meany is designating union representatives to serve at the assistant secretary level in the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development. This is in addition to the appointment, already confirmed by the Senate, of Building Trades chieftain Peter J. Brennan as secretary of labor; and it is only the start of the colonization process at the top level of the federal establishment. By request of the President, Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO hierarchy are sending names to the President for sub-cabinet posts in all other departments.

Still to be heard from is that independent principality, the two-million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters, whose president, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, has also been invited by Mr. Nixon to submit nominations for ranking posts in government. Given the familiarity of the scandal-scarred truck union with litigation, Mr. Fitzsimmons should have some interesting suggestions for a new assistant attorney general; or perhaps he will want to put forward a nominee for assistant secretary of agriculture now that the teamsters are cooperating actively with the California lettuce growers to smash Cesar Chavez's infant United Farm Workers—a course Mr. Meany himself describes as "absolutely disgraceful and tantamount to strike-breaking."

But even if the union officials nominated were all of outstanding quality, it is insufferable, in our judgment, to have the President of the United States accept formal designations for top posts in executive agencies from either the AFL-CIO or the Teamsters Union. Our objections would be equally emphatic if the designations came from the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce or the American Farm Bureau Federation—and we think the parallel is exact.

There can be no doubt that trade unionists do have talents that would be useful in the formulation of governmental policy, especially in an administration that has brought in so many officials with backgrounds in industry and finance. But it is one thing for the President to choose the people he considers best qualified from every segment of society and quite another to ask institutional power centers to designate representatives to fill policy-making positions.

The peremptory fashion in which Mr. Meany led a walkout of four labor members from the Pay Board, when his feud with the President over wage-price controls was at fever heat less than a year ago, indicates how dependent the new appointees would be on the whims of their imperious field marshal.

For the moment Mr. Nixon and Mr. Meany have entered into a marriage of convenience on controls and trade, but the AFL-CIO chief has already stressed that his views and those of the President remain profoundly divergent on many matters of social and economic policy. When that divergence again reaches the breaking point, which master will the new assistant secretaries serve?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Nixon's Remarkable China Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Kissinger-Chou En-lai conversations in Peking have made progress mainly because the two men have been faithful to the agreement they made at the very beginning of their talks last year: "Get the principles straight first, and the practical problems can then be sorted out at leisure."

They agreed on the principle that Taiwan was a part of China and that the political future of that island was a question to be settled by the Chinese themselves.

They agreed on the principle that the political future of Vietnam should be settled by the contending parties in Vietnam after a cease-fire. The continuing withdrawal of American troops, arms, and prisoners has undoubtedly contributed to the success of Kissinger's latest visit to Peking.

Agree on Principle

They agreed on the principle that a new peaceful order should be established in Asia, that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means, and that their agreement on these principles was not directed against any other country, meaning of course, the Soviet Union.

Having settled this much, though both sides are eager to "bring about the normalization of relations" while the aging leaders of the Peking government are still in power, neither side has insisted on the urgent settlement of the practical problems. No deadline, no hidden deals.

Peking obviously wants the United States to withdraw all its troops from Taiwan—they number only a few thousand whose main job has been, not to defend Taiwan, but assist in supplying the American expeditionary force in Vietnam—but Chou En-lai has not attempted to insist on a specific date for their departure.

At the same time, Chou has said in the past that his government would not establish an official mission in Washington as long as the Chinese Nationalists occupy the Chinese Embassy here on Woodley Road. Nevertheless, he has agreed to establish a "liaison office" here and permit the United States to do the same in Peking.

No Formal Ties

This agreement implies much more than it says explicitly. It does not establish formal diplomatic relations, but it authorizes the creation of a diplomatic presence of unlimited size in both capitals, with diplomatic immunity for the members of both missions, and "a concrete program of expanding trade as well as scientific, cultural, and other exchanges."

Presumably the members of these missions will be restricted in their travels around both China and the United States—as U.S. and Soviet diplomats still are in these two countries—but the modestly named new "liaison offices" will in effect be diplomatic missions in everything but name.

The fact that Mao Tse-tung held a two-hour conversation with Kissinger, which was conducted according to the joint communiqué "in an unconstrained atmosphere . . . earnest, frank and constructive," is of great symbolic importance.

This gives the approval of China's legendary leader to the dramatic turn in U.S.-Chinese relations from hostility to normality. It is a reminder to the Soviet Union that the United States wants to work with China, the Soviet Union and Japan on the peaceful reordering of state relations in the Pacific—and this is a point of some importance to the leaders in Peking who feel threatened by substantial Soviet armies and nuclear weapons on their border.

Moves With Skill

The way is now open for the President to dramatize his "even-handed" policy between Peking and Moscow by inviting Chairman Brezhnev of the Soviet government to the United States. Later in the year, the Japanese emperor will also be visiting this country, leaving only the personal rancor between the leaders of the United States and India to be resolved.

President Nixon, who personally started this "opening to China" during his conversations with former President Charles de Gaulle in 1969, is thus moving with admirable skill and purpose to turn the cease-fire in Vietnam into a more enduring general settlement in Asia, and to transform the initiatives of his first term into enduring achievements in his second.

All this is still in a preliminary and fragile state and will need a great deal of understanding and cooperation from the Congress, particularly on aid to North Vietnam and trade with Japan, before it is stable.

But Nixon is now clearly embarked on the most constructive American enterprise abroad since the Marshall Plan in Europe after World War II. Like the Marshall Plan, which led to the reconstruction of a peaceful Europe, it aims at nothing less than the reconstruction of a peaceful Asia, and for this he needs and deserves the gratitude and support of his fellow-countrymen.

Pawn or Legislator?

By Anthony Lewis

LINCOLN, England.—As the London train approaches, passengers gazing across the fields see one of the magnificent sights of England: the Norman Gothic cathedral towering over Lincoln. It was built on a hill, starting just 900 years ago, and the city grew around and below it. Recent building is the usual undistinguished mixture, but the cathedral still makes Lincoln a rarely beautiful city.

At the moment Lincoln has another distinction, a political one. It is the scene of an election campaign unlike any in memory here, one that is raising root questions about the nature of British parties and politicians.

Resigned Last Fall

It is a by-election, to fill a vacancy in Lincoln's seat in Parliament. The reason for it all is the man who is the central figure in the campaign: Dick Taverne, a 44-year-old lawyer and an unusually determined man. His opponents would say stubborn.

Taverne was Lincoln's member of Parliament for 10 years, until he resigned the seat last fall. He was in the moderate wing of the Labor party and was a leading supporter of British membership in the Common Market. In the last Labor government he was financial secretary to the Treasury.

Over the years the local Labor party in Lincoln came under the control of left-wing members who got no joy from Dick Taverne. When he and 68 other Labor MPs voted with the Conservative government in 1971 to take Britain into Europe, the local party leaders moved against him. They voted to pick another candidate at the end of this Parliament, dumping Taverne.

His friends advised him to carry on quietly as Lincoln's MP, and try to find a good Labor seat elsewhere. But Taverne did not want the quiet life. He resigned to force the issue and is now running against the official Labor and Conservative candidates as a "Democratic Socialist."

Ideally, Taverne would probably like to inspire a shift in the whole party spectrum. He believes, with good reason, that the British are profoundly disillusioned with the old choice between Labor and the Tories. He tells factory audiences, "I think it's time to show that, the way the two parties are going, neither one deserves your support."

It could be that Britain is in for a time of radical political realignment. If the Labor party keeps moving to the left, a split may finally be unavoidable, with a new centrist group emerging. But Taverne would agree that all that is still highly speculative; he says only that he might be a "catalyst."

The actual election is not being fought on those lines anyway. What the canvassers hear, as they go from door to door in the still amazingly personal, intimate campaign process, is talk about a politician with "principles."

"I admire somebody who does stick to his principles," said David Gooding, a young electrician who climbed out of his small yellow repair van as Taverne's canvassers came by the other day. Across the road, in an area of well kept public housing, an elderly woman used similar words: "I like him for his principles. He's not two-faced. He said he was for the Common Market, and he was."

The argument the other way is party loyalty, and it does carry great weight. People who have voted Labor all their lives have a hard time changing in this country: It is a matter of class, of friendships, almost of instinct. If that is a strong enough pull to overcome Taverne's personal appeal, the election will go to the regular Labor candidate, John Dilks—or conceivably, by splitting Labor votes, to the right-wing Tory, Jonathan Guinness.

Dominant Issue

Polls give Taverne a slim lead at the moment. The other candidates try to ignore him and talk about their issues. Dilks wants to control prices but let wages soar. Guinness is for keeping out immigrants "not of British stock or British culture." But the dominant issue remains Dick Taverne.

"I haven't changed my views," he told 50 men outside an air-brake factory at lunchtime the other day. "The Labor party has changed its ways. I may have been right, I may have been wrong, but I told everyone here at the last election that I was for the Common Market.

"They wanted me to do what I was told. Do you want your MP to be a puppet or think for himself?"

Taverne's critics put him down as "arrogant." It might be fairer to call him old-fashioned in his view that a legislator has a higher duty than voting as he is ordered. Edmund Burke put it to his electors in Bristol in 1774:

"Your representative owes you, not his industry alone, but his judgment; and he betrays you instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Diminishing Dollar: An Evaluation

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

NEW YORK.—In its tallen way, economics is a strangely satisfactory science. Really, you don't ever get away with anything, not over the long haul. However, people have made dreams come true and are moving quickly in the right direction during the short haul, but probably as many dreams have been shattered, as made, by speculators, individual and national. If you want to live that kind of life, this is a good time to do it. Meanwhile, using the most definitive of all languages, the peoples of the world have said in effect: American products are overpriced.

Now if it had happened that simultaneously the American people were saying that the products of other countries are overpriced, we'd have a stand off—a general reduction in international trade, the lowering of the entire mobile, with every country occupying the same position relative to other countries.

But Americans were not finding other countries' products overpriced. Billions more dollars were going out than were subsequently spent by foreigners to buy American goods. That kind of thing produces the kind of crisis we have just been through.

All the talk now, as one comes to expect, is of tricky, painless manipulations of one kind or another. The President has asked for new authority from Congress. If you read between the lines, it appears to come down to this: The President wants formal authority to intimidate countries whose obstacles to American trade are apparently artificial.

I judge that to be a legitimate request for power. Tariffs are the work of the devil. And in the economic model, tariffs are never ever justified. They teach you that when a particular country (read Japan in the current situation) has been keeping its currency at an artificially low level in order to maximize its sales to another country, then it is doing nothing more than making a gift to that country. If the real value of the yen all along has been 25 percent higher than the official rate, then every American who has paid $300 for a Sony TV is taking a gift of $75 from the Japanese people.

What's wrong with that? the theorists say. In due course, they point out, the Japanese government will have to stop the subsidy because it can't afford perpetual philanthropy. And anyway, what are the Japanese going to do with their vast accumulations of American dollars? Eventually those dollars must be used—to buy American goods. Otherwise they are useless, and what would be the point in working to manufacture Sony TVs to sell in America in exchange for useless paper?

Political Warfare

The theory is of course correct in the long run, but central banking mechanisms are now so powerful, and the stakes so large, irrational losses can be tolerated for strategic reasons over a painfully long period. That becomes political warfare, for economic ends. Whereas it is senseless and otherwise wrong to raise tariffs in order to provide illusory economic protection, it is something else to erect tariffs in response to political aggression. For the sake of nomenclature, and so as not to offend the legacy of Adam Smith, it is better to think of such tariffs as, in effect, embargoes. Embargoes are prescribed for political reasons only, and the political function is clearly the government's to discharge.

Where is Mr. Nixon suggesting that there are other ways to confound those foreigners who are embarrassing us by taxing or otherwise impeding the flow of American goods into their countries? Why is the dollar despised? It is in part because of domestic inflation, caused in large part by deficit spending. And it is because the manufacturer of American goods is burdened by crazy labor costs extracted by oligarchalistic unions by rusty machinery which is the result of punitive depreciation codes, and by a tax on doing business which is the highest in the world. It is a tribute to American ingenuity and devotion that we can sell anything in competitive markets of the world except postcards of the Grand Canyon.

Our seers tell us: Let us move organically to an improved situation. Indeed. Let us move towards the float, but recognize that internal reforms will require domestic husbandry in government, and economic reforms by business and labor before the American dollar becomes once again the accepted measure of economic value.

International Opinion

After the Sinai Tragedy

Whatever the precise circumstances may have been which led to the airline crash in Sinai, there can be no question of a deliberate Israeli act, but rather of a tragic misunderstanding. And yet, may the over-reaction by the Israeli Air Force not be partly linked to the fact that Israel has become rather too accustomed to respond to every sign of real or potential danger, to every provocation, with immediate harsh blows? It is now being said that the Sinai catastrophe must inevitably endanger the recently renewed efforts to find a diplomatic way out of the Mideast impasse But must it? There is no compulsion here—unless one assumes that certain customary reactions by the governments in that region have themselves become compulsive. Much will depend on whether the Arab leaders insist on making propaganda capital out of the affair or soberly regard it for what it was in reality.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

The Israeli government should now do all that can be done to show it is aware that this was an appalling tragedy. It should offer the most generous compensation to the families of the victims. It should hold a public inquiry into the disaster. An inquiry which puts more emphasis on demonstrating that it is a genuine investigation than on military security. Above all, the Israelis should publicly admit that they have made a ghastly mistake.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Letters

View on Amnesty

There has been a great deal of debate on the subject of amnesty, and most of the opinion expressed in the media is by those who would grant amnesty. I would like to add my voice to those who support President Nixon's stand on this subject.

There is great diversity of opinion regarding the morality of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and history may indeed judge our judgment immoral. There exist many examples of the decision to break the law for what one considers a higher morality. But those who are genuinely patriotic Americans, who do knowingly break the law for these higher moral reasons, normally are prepared to accept the anticipated consequences. Thus did Martin Luther King jr. spend many days in jail for violating existing law, and thus do reporters now spend time in jail for maintaining the confidentiality of their sources. These men act with dignity and adherence to principle, and history probably absolves them more often than not.

But the "draft dodger" and deserter seem to feel that they are in a special category; they should be able to violate the law and go unpunished. Even the idea of a compensatory period of national service is repugnant to most. To be sure, the case of the honest, contemplative youth who refused service for moral reasons differs greatly from the much more common case of the immature youth who evaded military service because it was "military." But the law also differs in the way it handles individual cases.

To some, "justice" may only prevail when amnesty is granted, but to our law-abiding American society as a whole, to the thousands who died and the hundreds of thousands of wounded, and to the hundreds of thousands whose lives were disrupted but served anyway, even though they hated and deplored every minute of it because they knew it was their duty, it would truly be the greatest injustice of all.

JOHN PINKSTON.
Rotterdam.

You're Getting Close

The round table used for the Vietnam peace talks is still causing controversy. Your Feb. 14 article describes it as 24 feet in diameter and 81 feet in circumference. I am sure my high school geometry tells me that a 24-foot-diameter circle results in a circumference of 75.3984 feet.

EDWARD PAUL.
Paris.

Segregation

William Buckley's recent use of Christopher Jencks's study of the American educational system to argue the futility of equalizing educational opportunities in the United States (IHT, Feb. 14) is a disservice to Prof. Jencks's scholarship and the credulity of your readers.

Although Prof. Jencks admits that his study reveals little difference in later career performance between graduates of schools of different academic levels, his conclusions do not support Mr. Buckley's thesis but make the contrary point, as shown in the following paragraph from his recent article in Harper's magazine:

"None of this means that we should spend less on schools, stop trying to desegregate them, or reject decentralization or community control. Quite the contrary. If additional expenditures make schools better places for children, then they are justified regardless of their efforts on reading comprehension or IQ scores. If school desegregation reduces racial antagonism over the long run, then we should desegregate even though the students' test scores remain unaffected. And if community control gives parents the feeling that the schools belong to "us" rather than "them," this too is worthwhile for its own sake. Given the slim connection between test scores and adult success, it would be myopic to judge any sort of school reform primarily in terms of its effects on either IQ or school achievement."

THOMAS ATTKEN.
Geneva.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 24, 1898

PARIS—The jury of the Assize Court of the Seine has found that M. Emile Zola libeled the First Military Court-Martial of Paris by an article published in the Aurore (J'accuse) and he has been sentenced to the maximum penalty provided by the law for his offence: imprisonment for one year and a fine of 3,000 francs. Before sentencing, M. Georges Clemenceau spoke on behalf of M. Zola saying, "the eyes of history are on the court." M. Zola will probably appeal but no matter what, he has achieved his purpose, projecting the Dreyfus case to the forefront.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1923

LONDON—Paul Whiteman's American Jazz Orchestra, which has been the rage in New York for the past two years, will be banned if it attempts to play in cabarets or ballrooms on its arrival in England, Mr. W. Batten, London secretary of the Musicians' Union, declared today. "If Whiteman's orchestra comes over merely as a music-hall turn, we cannot voice any real complaints, even though we feel them. But as soon as it encroaches on the cabaret and ballroom world, we shall exert ourselves to the utmost to stop it, and we do have very, very powerful backing."

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Obituaries: Author Elizabeth Bowen and Actress Katina Paxinou

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—Elizabeth Bowen, 73, the Irish-born novelist, short story writer and essayist, died yesterday. The cause of death was not disclosed.

One of the most distinguished of 20th-century British writers, Miss Bowen was noted for the clarity of her style, her perceptiveness and her sense of irony and social comedy.

Her first novel, "The Hotel," was published in 1927. Among her other novels were "The House in Paris," "The Death of the Heart" and "The Heat of the Day," in which she drew on her wartime experiences as an air raid warden in London.

She was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1948. She was married in 1923 to Alan Cameron, an Oxford University don, who died in 1952.



NYT.

Elizabeth Bowen

Katina Paxinou

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Greek actress Katina Paxinou, who won an Oscar for her performance in the film version of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," died yesterday in an Athens hospital.

A leading tragedienne of the Greek stage, Miss Paxinou was born in Piraeus, Greece, and married Greek actor-director Alexis Minotis in 1927.

She achieved international fame with appearances in London, Oxford, Frankfurt and New York while on tour with the National Theater of Greece.

But the apogee of her international fame came when she won an Academy Award for her role as the strong-willed gypsy in the film of Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" in 1943, and the Cocteau Award for her performance in the film version of Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra."

Jean-Jacques Bertrand

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Jean-Jacques Bertrand, 56, former Union Nationale premier of Quebec, died last night at Montreal Heart Institute of a coronary disease.

Mr. Bertrand, who served as Quebec premier from 1968-70, entered the institute last week and underwent two heart operations in the 24 hours before his death.

He served as premier until April, 1970, when he was defeated in provincial elections by the present Liberal premier, Robert Bourassa.

Ben Black Elk

PINE RIDGE, S.D., Feb. 23 (AP).—Ben Black Elk, 74, known as the most photographed Indian in the world and often referred to as the fifth face on Mount Rushmore, died today.

He was photographed as often as 5,000 times a day during the peak tourist season here.

Born in 1899 at Manderson on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, he was the sixth in line to carry the name Black Elk. His father and Chief Crazy Horse were first cousins and both participated in the Battle of the Little Big Horn.



UPI.

Katina Paxinou as she appeared in "For Whom The Bell Tolls."

Charles Allan Stewart

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 23 (AP).—Charles Allan Stewart, 66, former U.S. ambassador to Venezuela, died here yesterday.

According to a close friend of the family, Mr. Stewart died of a heart attack while on the golf course in this city where he resided for several years after retiring from the U.S. Foreign Service.

Mr. Stewart served as ambassador to Venezuela between 1961 and 1964. He earlier served as the Associated Press bureau chief in Caracas and Bogota, Colombia.

Peking Pilots Depart For Training in U.S.

HONG KONG, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Fourteen Chinese pilots, who will be trained in the United States to fly the Boeing-707s which were sold to China, left today for Seattle.

The pilots, the first group of Peking aviation personnel to go to the United States since 1949, left for Tokyo on the first leg of their trip.

Effort to Curb N.Y. Animals: Neuter Them

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now requiring that all dogs and cats adopted from ASPCA shelters be spayed or neutered in the hope that it will curb the steadily rising numbers of unwanted puppies and kittens in the city.

The new regulation, which was welcomed by critics of the ASPCA, also requires a deposit of $10 toward cost of spaying or neutering the adopted animal.

Later, when the animal is old enough to have the operation performed, the ASPCA will do it for an additional $5 for a male and $10 for a female.

ASPCA critics have contended for years that the former policy of giving away animals at no cost attracted prospective pet owners who took the animals on impulse, then tired of them and put them out on the streets.

TV in U.S. Moves to Restrict Nonprescription Drug Ads

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP).—New voluntary rules sharply restricting television advertising of nonprescription medications were adopted yesterday by leaders of the television industry.

In an action which could avert intervention by the government, along the lines of its ban on cigarette commercials on TV, the nine members of the National Association of Broadcasters Code-review panel unanimously approved self-regulation to become effective Sept. 1.

The major networks and a majority of local stations subscribe to the NAB Code and are obligated to abide by the new rules. Noncomplying stations, however, face no legal penalties.

Although there have been no indications of imminent official action by the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission or the Food and Drug Administration, these agencies have received a steady flow of complaints regarding drug commercials from a number of congressmen and consumer groups such as Action for Children's Television.

There has been testimony on Capitol Hill attacking both the commercials and the efficacy of the products they promote.

James Hulbert, an NAB executive vice-president for public relations, conceded yesterday that "most of the pressure [for immediate action] came from the Hill."

The new rules prohibit:

- On-camera taking of pills or capsules. (In fact, most of the commercials do not show the pills or capsules being taken.)
- Advertising in or adjacent to programs designed primarily for children.
- The use of children in presentations on behalf of nonprescription medications intended for adults. (Laxative and cold-remedy commercials, for example, use children to testify that mothers become nicer to live with after taking the medication.)
- Personal testimonials or endorsement of products by "authority figures or celebrities."
- Approaches, commonly associated with the "drug culture," which show the taking of medications as a casual and everyday occurrence.

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A New $150,000 Facade for Wright's Guggenheim Museum

By Carter B. Horsley

NEW YORK (NYT).—The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York plans to alter part of its Fifth Avenue facade by enclosing with glass an area now used as a driveway.

The proposed alteration would create a new lobby off the spiral rotunda of the building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and opened in 1959. The renovation would enable the museum to provide public eating facilities, which were discontinued several years ago because of a shortage of space.

Thomas M. Messer, the museum director, said the plans to change the entrance involved "practically no structural changes, rather a filling-out and defining of space."

He estimated the alterations' cost at $150,000 and said that an application had been filed with the city's Board of Standards and Appeals. He said the museum hoped to complete the work, which involves a one-story enlargement at ground level, by the end of the year.

"In execution, we will be careful to maintain the vision of Frank Lloyd Wright, and will be in touch with the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation," Mr. Messer said. "There is no obligation, but we are friends and have contacted them when we have done anything with the building. I don't think the glass enclosures will change the appreciation of the building in any radical way."

Ballet in Britain

The London Royal Ballet "new group" opened its winter tour Feb. 19 in Oxford, where it will play two weeks before continuing to Norwich, York, Sunderland, Liverpool and Cardiff, followed by a season at Sadlers Wells Theatre beginning April 23. The tour repertory will include a new ballet by Hans Van Manen and the Royal Ballet's first production of Balanchine's "Allegro Brillante."

News to Me'

Charles Montooth, an architect at Taliesin West, in Scottsdale, Ariz., the combined architectural firm and school founded by Mr. Wright, said that the Guggenheim's proposal was "news to me—I'm shocked."

The main architectural element of the museum is its six-story inverted circular ziggurat, which contains the galleries.

This section, at the south end, is linked to a smaller administrative wing of rectangular and circular forms to the north by a continuous concrete band at the second level that spans the existing driveway looping from Fifth Avenue to 89th Street. The ground level is recessed so that the second level provides a strong horizontal base.

Mr. Wright, who died before the building was completed, had envisioned the museum as "a little temple in a park," and most of the ground level beneath the overhanging second story is landscaped.

In an interview two years before the building was completed, the architect stood in the driveway between the two wings and, with a swoop of his cane, said: "This is the only organic building in New York, the only 20th-century architecture; the only permanent building. This is all one thing, each part is the consequence of the other, the way things are in natur..."

The City Planning Commission has reviewed the renovation plans and, according to Leonard F. Rothkrug, an attorney for the museum, found "the proposal in harmony with their new Special Park Improvement District regulations" and the crime prevention bureau "has recommended elimination of this first floor open yard to prevent unobserved intrusions."

William Diamond, the former chairman and member of the executive committee of Community Planning Board 8, which has jurisdiction in the museum's area, said that the planned alteration "may severely compromise the architectural integrity of Frank Lloyd Wright's unique design." He likened it to "adding a wing to the Parthenon" and asked rhetorically, "What's so damn important about a tearoom?"

Pharaoh's Temple Found

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Remains of a pharaonic temple have been discovered in the Beni Suef region of Upper Egypt, it was announced in Cairo this week.

According to reports, archaeologists are examining the remains to try to determine which pharaoh built the temple. The find was made Tuesday.

A 2,500-year-old granite sarcophagus was also discovered nearby, the reports said. The sarcophagus, with hieroglyphic inscriptions, weighs about 4 tons and was found in a tomb 55 feet deep, which had been looted. No body was found in the tomb.

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LONDON THEATER

Sermonizing on the Stage

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 23 (IHT).—This week's text is taken from the seventh chapter of St. Matthew, verse 9. "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask for bread, will he give him a stone."

The answer is John Kerr, among others. He is author of "Mistress of Novices" at the Piccadilly, and would that his way with religious platitudes were as brief.

And, at the Albery Theatre, Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd-Webber, begetters of the God-awful musical "Joseph and His Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat," provide a prepackaged ready-sliced loaf, tasting of nothing but soggy cottonwool and about as nourishing. In a week overburdened with religiosity, sustenance has come from the more secular drama, Ibsen's "A Doll's House" and James Saunders's "Hans Kohlhaas."

Mr. Rice and Mr. Lloyd-Webber could learn a great deal from Mr. Saunders's treatment of the past, for while he manages to do justice to his historical theme and suggest its modern relevance, they provide only anachronism. While he has found a quite fascinating story, their subject is the sort of power-and-forgiveness fantasy that might have been dreamed up by a spoiled, sulking adolescent.

In the slightly shabby setting of the Roundhouse, "Joseph"—a great success at last year's Edinburgh Festival—had a rough and ready vitality. Transferred to the West End, with the fatal addition of over-elaborate stage machinery, it seems dull and is not helped by being stretched to twice its former length.

Frank Dunlop's attempt to disguise the paucity of material by campy direction, parodying most popular musical styles, has grown threadbare, although Gordon Waller's Presley-style Pharaoh remains a show-stopping moment. But even this has no validity, is merely an obvious gimmick to jazz up, and make something theatrical out of a very static pop-oratorio. Tim Rice's slangy lyrics have all the wit, compression, and lilting style of a ministerial statement: "Sad to say your dream is not the kind of dream I'd like to get/ Pharaoh has it in for you, your execution date is set./ Don't rely on all I said I saw, it's just that I have not been wrong before."

Kerr Play

At the Piccadilly, Rita Tushingham suffers doggedly—she manages two death-bed scenes—as Bernadette Soubirous, the peasant girl whose visions did so much to expand Lourdes's tourist trade. The play, set in the convent where Bernadette, the tyro-nun, is cruelly tormented by the mistress of novices (Barbara Jefford, rolling her eyes and gnashing her teeth), skillfully avoids any philosophical or theological points that the subject matter raises. Instead, Mr. Kerr gives us old-fashioned melodrama, a heavy-handed variation on Cinderella. Here, Cinderella/Bernadette has been to the ball and is back doing housework while her wicked stepmother tortures her to discover whether she really saw the prince. Margaretta Scott smiles sweetly as the ineffectual fairy-godmother mother superior, and Geoffrey Keen sweeps about in purple as Buttons/the bishop of Nevers. It will be enjoyed by those in search of some moderately painless penance.

Claire Bloom is one of nature's Hedda Gablers and not really a Nora, the role she plays in "A Doll's House" at the Criterion. (In her recent successful Broadway season, she performed both roles). At the play's end, when Nora sits her husband down and explains why she is leaving him, Miss Bloom is quite splendid, full of icy rage, a controlled fervor.

But, as Nora, the little squirrel, playing tricks for her husband she is less plausible, too clearly an intelligent woman playing a role for which she is not suited. Her performance, although fine, is overshadowed by Colin Blakely's magnificent Torvald. Patrick Garland's sensitive production is not for those who regard the play as simply a feminist tract. It is a more subtle study of an uncomprehending marriage, of a relationship built on falsity between two people who do not understand each other at all.

In these times, when the audience is on the side of Nora, Mr. Garland has risked making Torvald sympathetic. Colin Blakely, aided by Christopher Hampton's direct, colloquial adaptation, finds an enormous amount of warmth and humor in Torvald; he is less a villain than a product of his time, pompous and patronizing maybe, but kindly, a teddy bear to his squirrel. We witness not merely Nora's tragedy but his—and, for him, there is no liberation. It is an interpretation that gives enormous force to the final scenes between him and Nora.

Saunders Work

James Saunders's "Hans Kohlhaas," at the Greenwich Theatre, is based on a true story of a 16th-century German horse dealer who sought justice after being tricked by a local junker asserting his aristocratic powers. His efforts are frustrated and he appeals to higher and higher authorities. What began as a minor incident involving a couple of horses escalates rapidly as Kohlhaas is driven to take justice into his own hands. His wife is killed; he raises an army, sacks the junker's castle, and before long has set Wittenberg on fire three times and also burned Dresden. Finally, with the promise of an amnesty, he disbands his army and his case is heard in court. He wins, seems satisfied at the return of his property—two horses, a couple of blankets, and some harnesses—and is executed for his other crimes.

Mr. Saunders eschews straightforward drama. He tells us the whole story in a prologue. His actors sit around a horseshoe-shaped arena (designed by John Hallé), explain to the audience the scenes they are about to play, and occasionally discuss the motivation of the characters being impersonated.

Two points are insisted on: that we are watching a play, and that the play is about 16th-century people who should not be judged from a modern viewpoint. But the play's relevance is obvious. We have all suffered Kohlhaas's frustrations. "How can you live by the law knowing the law doesn't work?" he asks a lawyer, who shrugs, pointing out that we live in an imperfect society.

"In the matter of common justice," says Kohlhaas, "there is no neutral ground." Mr. Saunders offers no easy answers, but puts plenty of questions. Is it admirable to take a stand on principle, despite terrible consequences? What crimes are committed in the name of justice? Who is fit to judge others? Does Kohlhaas want justice—or vengeance?

Apart from some slight hesitancy, the members of the company manage the difficult task of distancing themselves from the characters they play, able to convey a modern reaction to the events without distorting the historical aspect. Richard Moore is excellent in the title role. Frederick Proud's direction is monotonously paced, although he cannot diminish the play's vitality its moral concern, nor its continual fascination—without resorting to facile tricks. We ask for bread and Mr. Saunders provides a feast.



Claire Bloom as Nora, Anton Rodgers as Dr. Rank in "A Doll's House," at the Criterion.

Sophie Baker.

Around the Paris Galleries

Lecuire, Meurice, Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to March 12.

Pierre Lecuire is a poet and friend of painters who, over the past 20 years, has written books for which De Staël, Asse, Hajou, Clarchoune, Lanskoy and others offered their engraver's or lithographer's art as a share in the common venture. The results are a sort of monument rather than an illustrated book. It is also something rather unusual, and very handsomely displayed at CNAC.

Jean Michel Meurice is a young French painter whose work is not so far removed from the preoccupations of such American artists as Morris Louis. The paintings were displayed (a small show) are large rectangles colored with narrow horizontal strips of dye and acrylic. Something both minimal and handsome.

* * *

Yves Klein, Galerie Karl-Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to March 24.

Yves Klein, who died in 1962 at the age of 34, was a dead pan showman of the arts noted for his monochrome blue works and his use of nude female models as living brushes. Karl Flinker sees him as a forerunner of the present-day conceptualists and has assembled some 60 of his works, blue, gold and otherwise.

* * *

Contemporary British Prints, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 3.

Prints by 12 of the 20 British artists now on display in Paris at the Musée d'Art Moderne: Hamilton, Hockney, Riley, Smith, Blake, etc. Some of the works are graphic transpositions of paintings in the other show.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

The Art Market: If It's Silver, It Sells

By Souren Melikian

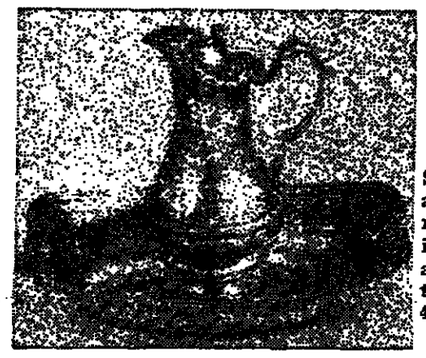
PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT).—Three recent auctions at the Hôtel Drouot underscore the dramatic difference between buyer interest in 18th-century silver and in stylistically related 18th-century decorative objects.

Silver sells like mad. Demand is so strong that however obscure the sale may be, dealers or their agents turn up at the right time, bid hard and push prices to high levels. In contrast, 18th-century decorative objects are having their ups and downs at auction—such instability is typical of a market in which interest is dwindling.

The three sales were conducted by Raymond de Nicolay (a superb private silver collection, sold a week ago today), Bernard Oger (a mixed sale with a few quite ordinary 18th-century silver pieces on Monday) and by Etienne Ader, France's most prestigious auctioneer (18th-century decorative objects, yesterday and the day before).

The most interesting was the Nicolay silver sale, offering objects as good as those in the record-setting auctions of the D. David-Weill collection (sold by the Ader-Picard-Tajan team in June, 1971, November, 1971, and May, 1972). The David-Weill sales were widely advertised and the collector was internationally known. Some people doubted that the high David-Weill price levels could be maintained. They were last Friday.

In some cases objects nearly identical to, but less desirable than those from the David-Weill collection went for identical prices. This was the case of an early 18th-century boat-shaped drinking bowl, inspired by earlier German hunting bowls made in Nuremberg and Augsburg. It had no legible hallmark and was inscribed with the name of a former owner—making it less attractive to buyers than the similar David-Weill vessel, with a hallmark dating it to 1710. In spite of this drawback, the bowl auctioned on Friday fetched 16,990 francs, exactly what the David-Weill piece sold for two years ago.



Silver dish and pitcher, made in Paris in 1768, sold at Drouot this week for 45,600 francs.

A feature common to the Friday sale and the David-Weill auctions was the high price of French provincial silver. It is now on a par with Paris wares and occasionally even more expensive when provincial collectors bid for pieces of regional interest. A teapot from Nantes in Brittany was sold for 47,800 francs, a very big price, particularly in light of obvious repairs that had been made to the piece.

Equally high, by current market standards, was the 42,300 francs paid for an entrée dish and cover made in Albi, around 1740. The piece was undecorated, the appeal lying exclusively in balance and the perfection of form.

The high point of the sale came with a salt cellar by Louis-Joseph Lenhendrick, made in Paris around 1755. The model itself was common but the size was about twice normal. It was first exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in the epoch-making 1938 exhibition, "Three Centuries of French Domestic Silver." While admittedly rare, the salt cellar was not very satisfactory aesthetically speaking. This did not deter someone from paying a fantastic 154,000 francs for it, a price very much in line with those at the David-Weill auctions.

Then, on Monday came the Bernard Oger sale with a few lots of 18th-century silver. The sale merely confirmed the high trend. A typical Louis XV dish and pitcher, made in Paris in 1768, sold for 45,600 francs. (An English tureen by Thomas Heming, dated 1768, failed to sell. It looked rather undistinguished and was offered out of context, anyway.) The rest of the prices, for generally undistinguished pieces, were high.

Decorative Objects

In contrast, 18th-century and early 19th-century decorative objects, stylistically comparable to the silver discussed above, vary considerably in price, as was apparent at the Ader sale. Several high quality objects were sold for low prices. Two of these seemed, particularly striking to me. A superb pair of sconces, shaped like human arms, sticking out of an ormolu plaque, and holding ormolu candle sockets belonged to the early Napoleonic era. The arms, with a splendid black patina, had a surrealistic appeal. The price of 3,140 francs was low.

But cheapest of all was a late Louis XVI marble and ormolu clock, 42 centimeters high and 52 centimeters wide. A unique piece, the clock was encased in a red marble pedestal with slanting sides adorned with ormolu heads of rams and sphynxes. On the right side, an elegantly draped feminine figure, with two long trumpets represented Fame, while on the left, a girl kneeling with a Roman ewer incarnated Death. The quality of the chiseling was outstanding, calling to mind such famous names as that of Thomire. This is the kind of object that would enhance the decorative arts section of any museum. Even though dealers say they cannot sell clocks and mantelpiece sets these days—nobody seems to have mantelpieces anymore—I regard the price of 6,080 francs as very low indeed.

Other more ordinary objects were occasionally low priced too. One typical example was a pair of finely chiseled Louis XV rocaille (rococo) sconces, made circ. 1735-1740. One of the two was said to have been repaired—but the repairs left hardly any trace. Sconces, unlike clocks, are still considered desirable by interior decorators. Yet 10,300 francs was far below what this pair would have made, say, five years ago.

Alternating with the low were several highs, for which there is no obvious explanation. A rococo mirror casing was superbly carved, but the mirror and, worse, the painting that had been above the mirror were missing. It sold for 3,830 francs, a whacking price.

A perfectly hideous bracket clock "in the Louis XV manner" (which in plain English means "not genuine") made 4,060 francs.

The price fluctuation could seldom be related to objective reason, such as rarity or quality of workmanship. Some obviously good objects were strangely neglected. This is testimony of flagging interest in 18th-century objets d'art. No professional is likely to overlook a good 18th-century silver teapot, but he may bypass a wonderful late Louis XVI clock because even wonderful late Louis XVI clocks are now on the way out.

Arts Agenda

Yehudi Menuhin will be soloist and Paul Paray the conductor with the Concerts Colonne Orchestra on Feb. 25 at the Théâtre du Chatelet in a concert marking the orchestra's centennial year. The all-Beethoven program is the Violin Concerto and the Sixth Symphony.

* * *

Monteverdi's "Orfeo," in a production staged by Gaston Benhaim and designed by Christine Marest, will be given eight performances by the Lyons Opera from Feb. 27 to March 11. Theodor Guschlbauer will be the musical director of the production, that will also employ the services of the Ensemble Musique Ancienne de Lyon.

* * *

The first performances of Bruno Maderna's "Satyricon" will be given on a double bill with a production of György Ligeti's "Aventures et Nouvelles Aventures" by the Netherlands Opera, with performances scheduled for March 16 and 17 in Scheveningen and 20, 21, 23 and 25 in Amsterdam. Maderna is scheduled to conduct, with Ian Strasfogel staging and Douglas Schmidt, decors and costumes.

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Telex: 29365 DROUOT.
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Auction Sales

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Marlborough, London: Marlborough Graphics Ltd., 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. New Drawings and Prints by Colin Lanceley including new prints by Gerd Winner. Daily 10-5:30. Sats. 10-12:30.
Marlborough, Rome: Marlborough Galleria d'Arte, Via Gregoriana 5. Constantino Nivola. Until 3 March. Daily 9:30-1, 4:30-8. Monday morning closed.
Marlborough, Zurich: Marlborough Galerie AG, Villa Rosau, Glärnischstrasse 10. Achilli Perilli. Until 3 March. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-4.

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—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
83	64½	AbbtLb	1.10	25	116	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛	
52⅞	45½	ACF	ind2.40	12	38	47¼	47¼	47½	— ½	
18⅛	13⅝	AcmeCly	.60	13	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜		
47⅞	21	AcmeMkt	1	22	11	23¾	23¼	23¼		
14⅝	12⅜	AdmE	1.15e		25	13⅜	13¼	13¼		
13¾	7⅛	Ad Millis	.20	145	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛		
49⅛	22¼	Addreso	.60	11	110	23¾	22½	23¼	+ ⅝	
27	12½	Admiral		7	65	14	13¼	13½	+ ⅛	
79⅝	54½	AetnaLf	1.68	10	107	65¾	64⅜	65	— ⅛	
69½	47½	AetnaLf	pf2		1	57	57	57	+ ⅛	
17	7⅜	Aguirre	Co	34	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
31⅜	22⅝	AhmanHF		8	36	23¾	22½	22½	— ⅜	
22⅜	6	Aileen	Inc	15	239	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	
78¼	53½	Air Prd	.20b	24	65	74⅝	73⅜	73¾	— 2	
23¾	13¾	Airco	.80	6	353	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	AJ Industrls		6	122	3	2⅞	2⅞		
25⅞	25	Alcona	1a	15	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛	
18	15	Ala Gas	1.10	9	3	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛	
54⅝	19½	Alaska	Intrs	15	71	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛	
25⅝	23½	AlbertoC	.32	16	62	21¾	20⅝	21⅜	— ⅛	
17⅜	11¼	Albtsn	.36a	13	23	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
26⅜	17⅜	AlcanAl	.80	13	43	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
18⅜	8	AlcoStd	.20	7	21	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
40½	31¼	AlconLb	.14	52	25	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛	
27¾	6¼	Alexdrs	.10e	27	34	8¾	6⅞	6⅞		
31⅜	25⅝	AlinMA	2.91e	11	46	31½	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛	
15	11½	AllALle	.24	22	x19	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	
14⅞	9⅛	AllegCp	.28e	10	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
31⅜	19¼	AllegLdrn	1	10	60	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛	
44½	28	AllegLd	pf 3		8	42⅞	40⅝	40⅝	+ 1⅛	
24⅞	15¼	AllgPw	1.40	9	31	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛	
32½	14⅜	AllnGp	1.04t	12	8	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛	
33⅛	25½	Allied	Ch1.20	13	3 71	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜		
45⅝	33½	Allied	Ml Mnt	45b	20	x21	41⅝	40⅝	42⅜	— 1⅛
25⅛	16⅜	Allied	P	.68	8	16	18¼	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
39⅝	27⅛	AlliedSt	1.40	10	53	31½	30¾	30½	— 1	
8¾	4⅛	Allied	Super	14	26	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛		
15⅜	13⅜	AllisChl	.20e	14	387	10½	10	10	— ⅛	
22⅜	12⅛	AllrgtAt	.48	11	47	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
19¾	13	AlphaPl	.48	7	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	
98⅝	36⅞	Alcoa	1.80	10	115	50¾	49½	49½	+ ⅛	
18¼	11⅛	AMBAC	.92	11	58	12⅛	12	12		
30⅝	21⅜	Amer E	1.20	8	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝		
5⅝	3½	AmHes	.32r	33	165	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ⅛	
119¾	83½	AmH	pf3.50		21	93½	93⅛	93⅛	— 1¼	
49⅞	27⅜	AAirFlt	.42	26	134	29½	26⅜	27⅝	— ⅛	
44⅜	17⅜	Am AirFrt		97	509	18¾	18½	18⅜		
19½	8⅜	A Baker	.20		9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
47¼	39⅝	ABrnds	2.20	9	7	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛	
61⅞	51⅛	AmBdst	1.20	14	639	57¼	57¼	57¼	— 4⅛	
		AmBdcst	wi		2	27⅜	27½	27½		
51⅛	21¾	AmBMM	.32	17	362	23⅝	22	22	— 1¾	
35⅜	27	Am Can	2.20	10	73	33⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅛	
28⅛	24½	A Cnmfi	.75		7	25½	25	25		
9¾	5¼	AmCem	.85r	13	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	
28⅞	21⅛	ACemM	2.32	9	353	21⅛	19⅝	20⅛	— 1	
28⅛	19¼	Am Chain	1	12	6	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛	
44⅛	24½	ACyan	1.25	14	100	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛	
28⅛	17⅜	Am Distill	1	18	6	25	25	25	— ⅛	
69⅛	43¾	AmD'St	.43	31	9	55	55	55	— ⅛	
11⅜	8⅛	ADuaIV	.16e		11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝		
13¾	12¼	ADul	pf.8a		4	13½	12⅝	12⅞		
32	27¼	AmEIP	1.80	10	239	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛	
9⅛	2¼	AmExp	Ind		15	2⅝	2½	2½		
23⅞	7⅜	AmExp	pf		z1530	8¼	8	8⅛		
24	16	AmFin	1.10	10	x10	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛	
29	26	A GnB	2.25e		80	27¾	27½	27½		
24⅝	19½	AGnCv	.95b		10	25	25	25		
27⅜	16	A Gnins	2	8	54	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
28⅛	24	AGnIn	pf 2.50		6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛	
12⅞	11¼	AHoist	.40b	9	53	12⅛	12¼	12¼		
129	86	AHome	1.77	39	116	129⅛	126⅝	126⅞	— 1¾	
166½	129	A Home	pf 2		2	189	188	189	+ ¾	
55⅜	37⅝	AmHose	.28	46	176	46⅝	45	46		
14⅛	9	AmInves	.50	7	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜		
49⅝	22½	A Medici	.12	16	111	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	A Medicorp		6	653	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜		
37⅝	21	AMICI	1.40	13	139	35⅞	34½	35⅛	+ 1⅛	
97	84	A Cir	pf5.25		7	95½	96½	96½		
10⅝	6⅝	Am Motors		10	235	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
47	34⅛	ANatGs	2.30	9	95	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛	
27	14⅜	Am Seal	.72	10	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛	
43½	24	AmShip	.63	11	54	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛	
22⅜	17½	ASmitR	1.20	11	171	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛	
56⅝	34¼	AmSoAt	.70		192	55½	54½	55⅛	— ⅛	
16⅞	10¼	Am Stad	.40	9	97	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛	
65⅞	55⅛	A Std	pf4.25		18	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞		
47⅞	28⅛	AmSterl	.52	21	x22	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛		
8⅝	4⅞	AT&T	wt		642	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	
65	47⅜	AmT&T	2.80	11	x1108	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛	
62⅜	57	AmT&T	pf 4		95	60⅛	59½	59⅝	— ⅜	
14⅛	11¼	AWatWk	.60	7	40	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
22⅜	19	AW4.1pf	1.43		z120	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛	
18⅛	14⅜	Ameron	.65	7	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝		
26⅝	9	AmesD	.12e	7	79	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅜	
22	16	Ametek	.60a	12	24	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛	
47½	33⅛	AMF In	1.08	11	77	35¾	32⅜	32⅝	— 1	
39¾	25	AmIacIn	.44	12	x29	26⅝		26⅝		
132	68½	AMPInc	.40	45	13	122	118⅝	121½	— 9⅛	
6¾	6¼	AmrPsh	.36	8	63	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜		
15⅜	3	Ampx	Corp		87	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝	
23⅛	9¾	Amrep	Corp	4	67	10	9¾	10		
34½	25¾	AmTel	1.70	8	8	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ⅛	
55⅜	41⅛	Amst	pf2.65		2	42⅞	42¾	42⅞		
14	8⅞	Amstr	pf.68		9	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	
45⅞	35⅝	Amstd	2.40	8	9	39⅛	38½	38⅞	— ⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Amtel	.20	10	45	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛	
22⅞	15⅜	Anacon	.25e	10	106	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜	
26⅛	24½	Anch Hck	1	9	39	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛	
14⅝	5¼	Ancor	.68b		63	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅛	
59	43⅜	AndCl	1.20b	8	3	47½	47¾	47½		
20⅞	12⅜	Angelica	.10	19	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
21⅝	12⅛	Apach	.32b	9	8	16	14⅜	14⅜		
29	18½	ApcoO	.89t	10	260	25	23¾	23¾	— 1	
15⅜	5⅛	ApcoCp	.16	16	68	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛	
17⅞	13¼	APL	Corp	9	11	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛	
22	13⅞	APL	pf 8.50		3	13	13	13	— ⅛	
15	6⅝	Applid	Mag	23	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
187	122½	ARA Sv	1.22	29	x66	139	136	137⅝	— 2⅜	
23	9	ArcaIN	.14	10	69	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛	
36	9	ArchDn	pf 2		3	26½	26½	26½		
25⅞	20¼	ArchDn	.20	13	44	24⅝	23½	24⅛	— ⅛	
45⅞	7¼	Arctic	Entr	5	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
25¼	17⅜	ArizPS	1.76	9	35	22½	22	22	— ⅛	
33½	16	ArBest	.40	9	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Arlans	D St		24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
24⅝	8⅛	Arlen	RltyD	13	56	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛	
25⅝	13⅜	Armco	Stl 1		9	16	22	22	— ⅛	
31⅜	23¼	Arm	pf 2.10		14	30⅝	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛	
69¼	59½	Armr	pf4.75		z110	63	63	63		
44⅞	24½	Armst	Ck.80	18	216	29½	28½	29	+ ¼	
45⅜	33¾	Arm	Rv 1.60	7	8	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜	
22⅞	18½	Aro C	.90b	9	2	19	19	19⅜		
20⅜	11⅝	Arvinind	.52	17	12	22⅝	22⅜	23⅛	+ ¼	
30	22½	AshOil	1.30	10	205	28¼	28	28	— ⅛	
49⅞	43	AshOil	pf2.40		5	57	57	57	+ ⅛	
10⅝	6¾	Assd Brew			7	7¼	7¼	7¼		
59⅞	47⅜	AssDG	1.30	15	56	49⅝	45	45	— ⅝	
28⅝	20⅜	AssDS	1.20b	10	82	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛	
9⅝	6½	Asd Transp			17	7¼	7	7	— ⅛	
16⅛	11	Athlone	.40b	6	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
24	20½	AtlcMt	2.28e	9	51	21⅜	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛	
24	20¾	AtlCy	1.40	13	79	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅛	
82⅜	47⅜	Atl Richfl	2	20	164	68¾	63	63¼	+ 1	
107½	21	AtlRich	pf3		1	115½	115½	115½	— 1½	
53⅛	42½	AtlRc	pf2.80		21	53	52½	53	+ ½	
3¾	2	Atlas	Corp	83	56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
16	8½	ATO	Inc	.32	10	37	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	— ⅛
99¾	66	Autom	Data	57	56	77¼	76¼	76½	— ⅝	
14⅜	6⅛	Automtn	In	14	50	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛	
30⅜	12⅜	Avco	Corp	5	63	13¼	13	13		
6	3	Avco	Cp wt		125	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛	
52⅞	42¼	Avco	pf3.50		19	43⅛	42¾	42¾	— 1⅛	
44	34	AveryPd	.25	46	66	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛	
62⅛	35½	AvisInc	.30e	23	130	43¾	42⅞	43	— 1	
15¼	10⅛	AvnetInc	.30	7	x77	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	
76	54	Avnet	pf2.50		x3	54	53½	53½	— ⅞	
137¾	94	AvonPd	1.40	60	186	132½	131	131	— 3¼	
30	16⅝	AztcOil	1.12t	57	40	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼	

B

35¼	23⅛	BabckW	.55	14	204	26⅝	25¾	26	— ½
11⅝	7⅝	BaccheC	.10e	5	77	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39⅜	22⅜	Baker In	.16	29	93	28½	27¼	28	— ⅝
73¼	39⅝	BakOilT	.70	30	55	66⅜	66	66	— ¼
34⅜	15⅝	BakrOilT	wi		2	3¼	33¼	33¼	
83⅜	27¼	BaldGE	1.96	10	38	29¾	29	29¼	
68	59½	Balt	pfB4.50		x10	64½	64½	64½	
30	22	BanCal	1.34	11	10	24	23⅜	23⅞	
72⅜	51⅞	Bandag	Inc	45	57	60¼	58¼	58¼	— 2
19¼	9⅛	Bangr	Punt	8	59	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	12⅜	BangP	pf2		3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
44	37⅛	Bnk of NY	2	8	2	33¼	33¼	33⅛	— ⅛
88⅝	21	Bnk ofV	.80	15	7	33¼	33¼	33⅛	— ⅛
69⅜	52¾	BankTr	3	9	107	54⅝	54⅛	54½	— ⅜
53⅜	35⅛	BarOil	1.64t		3	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
42	31⅜	BrdCR	.12a	44	156	35⅞	32¼	32¼	— ½
30⅛	27½	BarnM	2.60e	10	24	23¼	28	28½	
9¾	7½	BasicInc	.40		15	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	BatesM	.20e	16	15	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅜	Bate Mf	pf 1		5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
46⅛	25¼	BathInd	.20	9	7	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	20⅜	BauschL	.42	17	164	56⅛	54⅝	56¼	
6⅝	3⅝	BaxtLa		73	164	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¾	11⅜	Bay Cls	.50	11	1	13	13	13	
61	37⅝	Bearings	.52	20	14	56⅜	55⅜	56¼	— ⅜
59	36⅜	Beckmn	.50	26	86	39¼	38¾	39	— ¼
80⅝	31¼	BectDk	.5	29	114	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	18	BeechA	.66	10	36	18¾	18½	18⅝	
27⅛	12¾	BelcoPt	.25r	9	44	12	12	12⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	22¾	Belden	1.20	10	3	26⅝	25½	26⅛	— ⅛
23¾	12⅜	BellHlm	.30b	12	x30	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
73⅜	38⅛	BellHow	.65	14	84	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
28	16¾	BemisCo	.80	9	18	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
52⅜	40¾	Bendix	1.60	17	91	42½	42¼	42⅛	— ⅜
77¼	62	Bendlx	pf 3		3	65½	64½	64½	— ½
55⅜	38⅝	BenefIC	1.10	10	101	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
63½	57	Benef	pf4.50		20	58	58	58	— ½
117½	90	Benef	pf4.30		1	96¼	96½	96¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	32	Bnfl	Spf 2.50		x20	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Benguet		9	900	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		Benguet	In		52	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
26⅝	13½	Berkey	Pho	11	166	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	25¼	BethSt	1.40a	9	201	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
56½	43	BigThr	.32b	21	12	46¼	46	46	— ⅜
119½	77	BlackBr	1b	53	32	117½	116½	116⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	9½	BlairJhn	.48	7	49	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Bliss Laug	1	7	17	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
42½	10⅜	BlockHR	.24	19	269	14⅜	13½	13½	— 1
52⅛	25⅞	Blue Bell	.65	12	16	31¾	31¼	31¾	
17⅜	7⅜	Bobbie Brks		9	80	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	19	BoeingC	.40	20	152	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	9	Bolse Cas			407	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Bond Ind			3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
33¼	23½	BkMnth	1.38	9	10	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	Borden	1.20	13	367	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	29¼	BrgWar	1.35	10	113	31¾	31	31⅜	
10⅝	4½	Bormans		28	41	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
40½	33⅛	BosEd	2.44	10	25	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
118	110½	BosE	pf8.88		270	115½	115½	115½	
23⅛	13¾	Bourns	Inc	10	4	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅝	BranAir	.50t	15	277	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
63⅜	35	Briggs	1.20a	16	78	58⅞	58½	58½	— ⅜
73¼	55⅜	BristM	1.20	25	129	66¼	64⅝	65	— 1
49⅝	40⅛	BristM	pf2		16	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
16	12⅜	BrilPt	.43e	30	70	13⅜	13	13	
45⅜	31⅛	BdwyHl	.70	23	20	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
77	53⅜	BdwyHl	pf2		4	66¾	66¾	66½	+ ⅛
31⅝	21¼	BrkwyGl	.72	7	90	22½	22	22⅞	
26⅝	22⅞	BklyUG	1.72	10	11	24	23¾	23⅝	— ⅜
13½	7⅞	Brown	Co	11	17	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅜	BrwnG	1.50	9	7	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
18⅜	11½	BrwnShrp	.20	31	10	12¾	12½	12½	
36¼	24⅛	BrwnFer	.08	31	116	27	25½	25½	— 1⅝
55⅜	26	Brunswk	.24	14	63	27⅝	25¾	26¼	— ⅝
23	15⅜	BucyRk	.40	9	19	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
30	22½	Bucy Er1	20	12	409	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
19⅝	13¾	BuddCo	.60	6	124	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12½	7¾	Budget	Ind	9	12	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
47¾	24¾	BuffFor	1.20	17	9	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	BulovaW	.60	11	23	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
14	7½	BunkRa	.05e	13	147	7¾	7½	7¾	
42⅞	26⅛	Bunk	pf1.50		9	27¼	26½	27	— ⅛
40	33	Burl	Ind1.40	15	28	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
50¼	39	BurlNr	1.50	10	49	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— 1⅛
83⅛	71½	BurlNr	pf.55		20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
47⅛	25⅜	Burrndy	.70	17	17	27⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
239½	146	Burrghs	.64	48	110	229½	226½	226¼	— 2½
13⅝	7	Bush	Univ		27	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛

C

30¾	23⅜	CabCb	2.12e	11	13	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	32¾	CabotCp	.84	9	7	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
16	6	Cadence	Ind	6	20	6½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Caesars	Wrl	9	79	4¾	4½	4½	
9¾	5¼	Cal	Finanl	6	89	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Callahn	Mn	34	242	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
		CamB	2.72e	11	25	32	31⅝	31½	
45¼	21	CampR	.50a	35	128	43¾	42⅝	43	— ⅜
35	25¼	CampS	1.12	15	244	33½	33¼	33½	
9⅝	5½	Cdn	Brew	27	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
19⅜	14¼	CdnPac	.70e	17	122	19¼	19⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
		CdlP	fn.70e		10	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
16⅞	13½	CanelR	1.10	17	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
64¼	48	Cap	CBdcg	53	23	53½	53	53	— ¼
31¾	22¼	CapitHol	.26	21	187	31	29⅝	30	— ¾
75	58	Carbrn	1.60	13	44	62½	59	59	— 4
25	19⅞	Carlisle	.62	11	7	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
21	11	Car Frgt	.36	8	17	11¾	11¾	11¾	
32½	24	CarPLT	1.52	9	59	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
27	18	CarpTech	1	9	19	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ½
31	22½	CarrirCp	.43	17	350	24½	23⅝	23⅝	
16⅜	13½	CarrGl	1.27e		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
31¾	17¼	CarTWa	.40a	14	28	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	14⅞	CastleC	.60	10	20	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
70⅜	46¾	CaterTr	1.40	17	94	65⅞	63½	65¾	+ 1⅝
10	4½	Cavngh	Cm	2	80	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
73⅜	21½	CCI	Corp		46	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
14⅜	13¼	CCI	Cp pf		4	14⅞	14½	14½	
37	21	CecoCor	.97	8	17	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
73	32⅞	CelaneseCp	2	9	x274	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
63⅛	55½	Celn	ptA4.50		x3	57¼	57	57¼	— ⅛
30	17⅜	Cencin	.10h	13	109	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
28½	19⅝	Centex	.80b	58	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
25	21⅜	CenHud	1.52	7	48	23½	23	23¼	— ⅜
22	12	CenInd	1.40	9	13	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
68	60	CnIL	pf4.50		x200	64	63	63	— 1
20⅛	16⅞	CenIPS	1.20	10	12	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
26¾	19⅝	CenLae	1.08	13	23	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅝	CnMPw	1.26	11	9	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
53	39½	CenSoW	2.16	14	52	46½	45¾	46	+ ⅜
25	23⅛	CenUtd	1.52	12	19	23½	23	23½	— ⅜
35⅜	22¾	Cent	Soya	12	19	23½	23	23⅛	

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

European Bus Makers Link

Adolph Saurer AG, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Leyland-DAB, of Denmark, have reached a cooperation agreement to manufacture buses, the Swiss textile machinery and commercial vehicle producer reports. The technical and commercial cooperation will allow maximum use of production and development capacities of the three partner firms, Saurer says. The partner companies will remain independent, it adds. The three companies have jointly developed a complete bus production program. Production has already started and a first order by the City of Geneva for 31 buses has been received. In London, Lord Stokes, chairman and managing director of British Leyland, said: "We are seeking to consolidate our position as the world's largest exporter of buses and we believe Europe is our largest growth market. Enquiries indicate that the new bus will have a very wide market indeed."

Arlen Unit Buys USIF Shares

Arlen Bahamas (holding) Ltd., a Bahamian subsidiary of Arlen Realty & Development Corp., has purchased and acquired the right to purchase 8.31 million USIF shares as a result of the auction of margin shares held in accordance with the plan of reorganization for USIF Real Estate. Arlen says this acquisition brings its total ownership of USIF shares to some 10 million, or about 29 percent of the approximately 35.3 million outstanding USIF shares.

Daimler to Meet U.S. Engine Rules

A top engineer for Daimler Benz, the West German maker of Mercedes Benz cars, says the company expects to be able to meet 1975 and 1976 U.S. emission control standards with its diesel-engined models without using catalytic converters. About 35 percent of the company's production is devoted to diesel-engine automobiles. Peter von Manteufel, staff engineer for Daimler Benz, says he is confident the company's diesel engine can meet the standards with modifications other than installation of catalytic converters. Many such converters use costly metals such as platinum or palladium to help chemically neutralize exhaust gases.

Tanker Repair Port Set for Dubai

A $163-million oil tanker repair facility is planned for Dubai, an independent sheikhdom on the Arabian Gulf. John J. McMullen, chairman of John J. McMullen Associates Inc., a diversified marine engineering concern, says the facility will be completed in stages from 1975 to 1976. McMullen Associates will manage the dockyard and have a 15 percent interest in the new company, called Dubai Dry Dock Co. Sheikh Rashid Bid Said al Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, will own 70 percent of the company. Abdulrahim E. Galadari & Brothers, merchants in Dubai, will hold the remaining 15 percent. Lazard Brothers Co., London merchant bankers, and American Express International Banking Corp. are co-managers of the financing arrangements.

GM Seeking Tokyo Listing

General Motors Corp. has held discussions with the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the possible listing of its common stock here. The Japan branch of GM Overseas Corp. says listing in Tokyo will benefit GM by encouraging wider ownership of GM stock and by strengthening its association with the Japanese financial community and public at large. It adds, however, that the listing depends upon the issue of final regulations from the Finance Ministry with which the corporation must comply. Japanese sources say the ministry plans to complete legal measures to enable foreign companies to list their stocks here by late this year.

Nixon, Congress Fight Foreseen on Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The trade bill President Nixon is planning to propose to Congress contains a broad arsenal of trade weapons, including quotas and an import surtax, to use as he sees fit. But the lawmakers seem unlikely to grant such discretionary authority.

In conversations with congressional leaders, the White House has indicated it will ask for almost open-ended authority in the trade field, but the legislation is not expected to tell much about how the President intends to use this authority. It is anticipated the bill will be sent to Congress in the next few weeks.

President Nixon has not publicly detailed the kind of trade legislation he wants, but in an economic message to Congress yesterday he said the bill "would make it easier for us not only to lower our trade barriers when other countries lower theirs, but also to raise our barriers when that is necessary to keep things fair."

Peter M. Flanigan, the President's international economic aide, discussed trade matters yesterday with the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Russell Long. Sen. Long, D., La., would not comment on the meeting, but in a television interview he indicated a preference for tougher, more specific action in the trade area.

Selective Surcharges

Quotas or surcharges should be applied to nations that run heavy trade surpluses with the United States, he suggested. "If the Japanese would buy about $5 billion more goods from us than they are buying right now, they could continue to ship all of it [their exports to the United States] in. Otherwise, they would have to stay out," Sen. Long said.

Other congressional sources said, however, the Nixon administration wants only the authority to impose quotas, a surtax or higher tariffs, but not to be forced by Congress to use these powers under prescribed circumstances. The administration "does not want to use these weapons—they only want them for bargaining purposes with other countries," says one congressional source. "It's just like their China policy," echoes a House Ways and Means Committee member. "The President knows he never could have gone to China if he hadn't talked tough."

In light of the current congressional climate, a protracted fight over a trade bill seems certain. Protectionist sentiment on Capitol Hill remains strong and may not be deflected by tough rhetoric from the administration that is not accompanied by specific commitments to stem imports.

For example, Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, has recently made repeated calls on the President to immediately impose a 15 percent import surcharge. Even some traditional Republican "free traders," such as Rep. Barber Conable, R., N.Y., a Ways and Means Committee member, have indicated support for an import surtax.

The current preoccupation in Congress with "reasserting" its authority probably militates against granting the President wide authority in trade matters. "Trade is the only area of foreign policy in which Congress has a voice," notes Rep. Conable. "So I think we will really want to lay our hands on this one."

The most frequently discussed alternative to granting the President discretionary powers in the trade field is to set up an automatic triggering device for quotas, a surtax or higher tariffs. Under this approach, for example, if the U.S. trade deficit with another nation widened beyond a specified limit, certain protectionist measures automatically would have to be applied.

Fed Reduces Money Supply Gain to 5.1%

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The rate of growth in the money supply, which showed an upward trend last week, was cut back, figures released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed.

According to the bank, the money supply—currency plus most balances in bank checking accounts—totaled $256.3 billion on Feb. 14, up $100 million from the preceding week.

Over the four weeks ended Feb. 14, this narrowly-defined money supply figure increased at a 5.1 percent rate from the preceding period, down from a 5.6 percent rate a week earlier. In early January, the money supply was rising at an 8.6 percent rate.

In a related development, Milton Friedman, writing in the February issue of the Morgan Guaranty Survey, urged a reduced rate of growth in the money supply, even at the risk of "a mini-recession or a recession."

M2 Cutback Urged

Mr. Friedman, an economist at the University of Chicago, asserts that curbing inflation requires that the "broad" money supply, which also includes time and savings deposits in commercial banks but excludes large certificates of deposit, be cut back to an annual growth rate between 5 and 7 percent.

In the four weeks ended Feb. 14, M2, as the broad money supply is called, rose at a 7.9 percent rate, the reserve bank reported. Last year, M2 grew at a rate between 10 and 11 percent, Mr. Friedman said.

He recommended that the Fed reduce the rate of increase in the money supply to the recommended level and keep it there, a step that would cause a slowing in business.

Bank Calculates Change In Dollar Value by Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (IHT).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. reported today that on the basis of foreign exchange quotations in New York at noon yesterday the trade-weighted average devaluation of the dollar from central rates established by the Smithsonian agreement in December 1971 amounts to 6.05 percent.

The trade-weighted average devaluation of the dollar from parities existing prior to June 1970, when the Canadian dollar began to float, amounts to 16.64 percent.

The averages reflect changes in the dollar's value against the currencies of the 14 countries which are among the principal U.S. trading partners weighted according to the amount of trade with each country in 1971.

The 14 countries accounted for two-thirds of total U.S. trade in 1971. Since some other countries have devalued partially or wholly along with the dollar, the trade-weighted average devaluation of the dollar from Smithsonian central rates against all the world's currencies is between 0.5 and 1 percent less than against the currencies of the 14 countries. The exact magnitude will not be known until all countries have taken action on their exchange rates.

In the table below, the first column shows the percentage revaluation or devaluation of each of the 14 currencies against the dollar on the basis of yesterday's noon quotation. Changes are measured in cents per unit of foreign currency. The second shows the trade-weighted average for each currency against all the others.

Dollar	0.000/0	— 6.05
Canadian dollar*	+ .58	— 0.79
Japanese yen	+16.55	+12.21
British pound	— 5.53	—12.95
German mark	+10.34	+ 2.60
French franc	+10.91	+ 3.29
Italian lira	+ 2.05	— 5.98
Belgian franc	+10.92	+ 2.20
Dutch guilder	+11.03	+ 2.48
Swiss franc	+17.97	+ 9.83
Austrian schilling	+ 9.45	+ 1.19
Danish krone	+10.32	+ .473
Norwegian krona	+ 9.98	+ 4.07
Swedish krona	+ 7.01	+ 0.68
Australian dollar	+16.50	+ 9.67

*Change from Dec. 17, 1971 market rate.

Prices Plunge Across Board On Wall St.

In Reaction to Worry Over Money, Inflation

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Prices plunged on the New York Stock Exchange today, reacting to the strains of monetary jitters abroad and an indicated speedup in the inflation rate at home.

The market also encountered technical weakness within its own structure as the Dow Jones transportation average broke below 200 to register a 1972-1973 low. This reflects continued stress in airline issues.

Elsewhere, as many stocks slumped to two-year lows, the influence of market charting drove them down even further. A total of 188 issues posted 1972-1973 lows, compared with only 11 highs. More than 1,000 Big Board stocks declined in price today.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved progressively lower during a bleak day for the market. It finished at 959.89 with a loss of 11.89. This brought the aggregate decline for the week to nearly 20.

Selling of the devalued dollar against other currencies in foreign markets combined with the spurting price of gold bullion abroad to set the stage for the decline.

Price Rise Fears

On the inflation front, investors apparently were distressed by the Labor Department report that the consumer price index rose sharply in January. Spearheading this increase was the biggest one-month gain ever recorded for grocery prices.

Stock prices often rally on Friday after a series of down days, as traders cover some short positions to prepare for the uncertainties of the approaching weekend. But today passed without the faintest sign of a rally and the market closed at its lowest level of the day. Volume picked up to 15.45 million shares from the previous 14.57 million.

Glamour issues took it on the chin. International Business Machines slumped 10 1/2 to 433 1/2. Other declines included Avon Products, off 3 1/4 to 131; Polaroid, 3 1/2 to 118 3/4; Corning Glass, 5 3/4 to 286; Motorola, 4 3/4 to 119; Digital Equipment, 4 5/8 to 93, and Burroughs, 3 1/2 to 226 1/4.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.09 to 25.07, while declines topped advances, 585 against 260. Turnover was 3.94 million shares, compared with 3.16 million yesterday.

Japan Firms' Officials Held For Alleged Stock Swindle

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—A major scandal over alleged stock-price manipulation surfaced in Tokyo today with the arrest of two executives of Kyodo Shiryo Co., a large livestock feed manufacturer, and two brokerage company officials.

The Tokyo district prosecutor's office, after raids on offices of four securities companies and on the head office of Kyodo Shiryo, disclosed the arrest of two executives of the feed manufacturing concern, the deputy manager of the Yokohama branch office of Nikko Securities Co. and a lesser official of the Yokohama branch office of Daiwa Securities Co.

The officials were picked up on suspicion of having illegally manipulated Kyodo Shiryo's share price.

It was alleged that the four officials carried out a series of maneuvers last August and September involving improper purchases of the feed manufacturer's shares by the Kyodo Shiryo officials and completely fictitious transactions.

These operations allegedly enabled Kyodo Shiryo to float a new share issue at a higher price than it would otherwise have been able to.

Government Warning

News of the arrests followed a statement yesterday by Jiro Yoshikuni, vice-minister of finance, to securities companies warning them to refrain from improper business practices.

The vice-minister told Minoru Segawa, president of the Securities Dealers Association, that there were suspicions of stock-price manipulations and a concern that most securities firms have been neglecting the interests of small investors in favor of big institutions.

Earlier in the week, the Tokyo Stock Exchange issued a circular warning companies not to "window dress" their financial accounts and not to violate rules governing trading in their own securities.

Stock Price Rises

Last July, Kyodo Shiryo announced plans to increase its capital through a rights issue and a 12.5-million-share public offer. Nikko Securities was the managing underwriter and Daiwa Securities the deputy manager.

At the time of the announcement, the company's stock was quoted at 175 yen a share. It was expected that the public offer would be priced at about 150 yen.

The prosecutor's office said, however, that it suspects that the arrested officials carried out various allegedly illegal maneuvers, the effect of which was to boost Kyodo Shiryo's share price to 251 yen by the time a final price for the public offer was decided. The price was eventually set at 200 yen, which enabled the company to raise 650 million yen more than had been originally expected.

U.K. Bank's Net Rises 39 Percent

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—Midland Bank Ltd.'s net profit rose 39 percent last year, rising to £42.7 million from the previous year's £30.7 million, the bank said today.

Midland declared a final dividend of 8.09 pence, making a total 13.59 pence for the year on increased capital, up from 11.56 pence in 1971.

In Zurich, Swiss Credit Bank reported its net profit rose to 146.8 million francs in 1972 from 127.1 million the previous year.

The bank proposed an unchanged 80-franc dividend.

Dollar Backed As Gold Price Soars, Drops

(Continued from Page 1)

countries had agreed in principle that a joint float against the dollar could be introduced if the devaluation was followed by continued currency speculation.

And yesterday Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, repeated a call for a joint float. In an interview in the weekly L'Espresso, he said that the current monetary system based on fixed parities would not work so long as the dollar was not convertible. The only way Europe could protect itself from being forced to accept unlimited amounts of dollars, he said, would be "through a float of the European currencies."

At the same time, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons that the EEC Nine were studying the technical possibilities of a joint float "in certain circumstances," which he did not define.

A joint float would mean, for example, that the value of the mark would remain more or less constant against the currencies of its EEC partners—which account for the bulk of its international trade—while moving erratically against the dollar.

The only official comment on today's events came from Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, who was in Paris for the monthly meeting of the Balance-of-Payments Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

While insisting that the soaring price of gold and renewed unrest in foreign exchange markets did not come up in the committee's discussions, he said that "ups and downs in the foreign exchange market may be unavoidable. It will take time for the dust to settle on the new realignment" of currency rates, he said.

Gold Not Mentioned

"The group did not even mention gold," he added. "It was not on the agenda and not a subject of particular interest."

Mr. Emminger said that it was the unanimous opinion of the 10-nation committee that the "supplementary realignment" had "taken account of the real points of disequilibrium." The two dollar devaluations, he said, represent an effective 16 percent change in the value of the dollar against the other OECD members, weighted on the basis of world trade.

That is "bound to have a major effect on the international payments situation" and he predicted a "sizable change" in the U.S. deficit within 12 to 18 months. It is this long-running deficit that feeds the ocean of dollars held outside the United States, and it is those dollars that are used to finance the speculations that have swept Europe since the late 1960s.

Mr. Emminger also said that the committee had been studying, since November, the impact that the "quickly increasing income of oil states" might have on balance-of-payments and foreign-exchange problems. He said that the manner in which the oil states' dollar surpluses are invested "may become an important medium-term problem." But he added that there is "no feeling that it is an actual problem or that it has anything to do with the [current foreign exchange] turmoil."

Nevertheless, the marketplace is rife with rumors that the Middle East is currently a big seller of dollars and a big buyer of gold.

In early morning trade today, the price of gold was quoted between $93 and $95 an ounce in London, Zurich and Frankfurt; by mid-morning it was down to $89 an ounce, and by the close it was quoted at $84 to $86, off from yesterday's record high of $86.50.

Company Reports

Aetna Life

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	a44.4	a39.8
Per Share	a1.66	a1.48
Profits (millions)	b42.7	b38.2
Per Share	b1.60	b1.42
Year		
Profits (millions)	a174.4	a137.2
Per Share	a6.50	a5.08
Profits (millions)	b170.2	b136.5
Per Share	b6.35	b5.05

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Carnation

Fourth Quarter*	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	325.7	291.9
Profits (millions)	15.85	14.14
Per Share	—0.23	—0.22
*Indicated.		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,249.0	1,148.0
Profits (millions)	55.85	50.24
Per Share	3.20	2.88

Castle & Cooke

Nine Months	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	449.7	409.8
Profits (millions)	13.1	7.2
Per Share	0.98	0.61

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 23, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. (£ per $).	2.4740	2.48125
Belg. fr. (A)	49.30-.50	49.60-.70
Belg. fr. (B)	49.295-.425	49.60-.70
Deutsche mark	2.965-.975	2.9240-60
Danish krone	6.755-.765	6.3350-.3300
Escudo	24.50-35.00	25.05-.20
Fr. fr. (A)	4.53-.55	4.69-.71
Fr. fr. (B)	4.53-.56	4.69-.81
Guilder	2.9610-60	2.9230-60
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	565-568	575-577
Lira (B)	565-568	569-571
Peseta	58.90-59.05	59.1500-50
Schilling	20.50-.21.00	20.75 .25
Sw. krona	4.4600-75	4.5073-83
Swiss franc	3.26-.26	3.26-.27
Yen	263 5-265.5	263.25-264.25

A: Fres. B: Commercial.

Gold Sale by U.S. Is Urged By Some European Officials

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 23 (WP).—Several European financial officials have launched a quiet campaign urging the United States to sell some of its gold hoard on the free market and cool speculative fever in the metal.

The move has won support, it was learned today, from well-placed figures in at least two capitals. It is not clear how widespread or coordinated the campaign has become.

U.S. officials who have been sounded out on the idea are fearful that selling gold on the open market would be regarded as a breach of faith. Washington led the move five years ago to pledge central banks against selling gold except to each other or to the International Monetary Fund and then only at the official price.

(In Washington, it was confirmed that the administration was in fact discussing the possibility of a sale of gold either on the free market or through the Bank of England. Whether it has reached a decision one way or the other is not known.)

The Europeans urging gold sales, however, have been saying that this agreement has been overtaken by events. They argue that sales from the U.S. stockpile, now officially valued at $11.65 billion, would have several beneficial effects.

● The free gold market is "thin" with relatively small purchases sharply increasing prices. Thus, relatively modest sales should bring sharp cuts, quieting the wild speculation of recent weeks.

● A break in the free gold price would increase confidence in the present structure of currency exchange rates and slow the big swings from currency to currency that have caused turmoil in exchange markets.

● A sale would demonstrate that the United States and others seeking a reformed monetary system mean what they say when they say they intend to demonetize gold. As long as the United States hoards a fixed amount, speculators will be entitled to think that it is still the asset of last resort.

For the French and other traditional monetary authorities, all talk of demonetizing gold—removing it from national reserves—is a charade for precisely this reason.

A handful of conservative economists argue that a gold sale by Washington now would only further disturb troubled currencies. In their view, a gold sale would lead to a massive run on a naked, unbacked dollar.

Fund Trade-Ins Are Above Sales In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Net redemptions of mutual fund shares topped sales by $130.6 million in January compared to $170.1 million in December, the Investment Company Institute said yesterday.

January fund sales were $535.4 million, up from $448.6 million in December, hitting the highest level since October, 1971.

Redemptions of mutual fund shares rose to $666 million from $618.7 million in December, the largest amount for any month since March, 1973.

Redemptions for the 12 months ended in January as a percent of average net assets rose to 17.9 percent from 11.4 percent in December.

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Requests for bookings should be made before 15 March 1973 together with the registration fee of U.S. $ 18.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36¼	21¼	Servmt	.52b	11	13	22	22	22	— ⅝
16	9⅞	Shakspre	.24	17	14	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
21½	14¼	Shapell	.10	8	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
63	42	ShellOil	2.40	13	80	54⅛	53½	53⅝	— ⅞
37	26¼	ShellT	1.25e	15	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
26⅛	15	ShlerGl	.56	8	104	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	20¼	ShltGl	pf1.40	7	7	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
49¼	23½	ShltGl	pf1.25	11	11	24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅛
57½	41¾	Sherw Wm	2	11	41	41⅝	41½	41¾	— ⅛
92	76	Shr W	pf4.40		z100	81½	81½	81½	— ¾
12⅜	7½	SiegelH	.20e	9	8	8	7¾	7¾	
73½	54	SierraPac	.86	10	33	14⅛	14	14⅛	
27⅝	17⅜	SignalC	.65b	10	99	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
55	39½	Signal	pf2.50		2	43½	43¼	43½	— 1½
23½	17⅜	Signal	pf 1		19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
76½	52½	Signede	1.19	19	13	73⅝	72¼	72½	— ½
7⅝	4	Simm	Prec	12	37	4⅝	4½	4½	
41¾	21⅞	Simmons	.88	12	29	23⅝	23	23	+1⅛
40⅝	39⅞	SimpPal	.30	53	93	56½	55½	55⅞	— ⅛
93¼	64⅝	SingrCo	2.40	13	108	65⅝	65¼	65¾	+ ⅝
12⅛	8⅝	Singr	pf3.5		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
41½	19¾	SkaggCo	.40	24	47	20¾	20¼	20⅜	
49¼	45	SkelfT	Oil	21	26	47⅝	47¼	47½	— ¼
47⅝	22½	SkilCp	.90a	14	9	35	34¼	34½	— 1⅛
74	20	Skyline	.24	9	11	30⅜	22½	29½	— 1⅜
36⅛	18	SmithAO	.74	9	23	19⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
55	24⅝	SmithInt	.40	26	109	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
66½	51	Smith KF	2	15	69	51½	50¾	51	— ⅛
20⅞	16½	SmithTr	.48	9	20	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	24	Smucker	.70	15	6	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
22⅞	13½	Sola Bas	.50	11	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Sonesta			18	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	40½	Sony	Corp	52	252	52	50⅞	51⅛	— 1
		SonyCp	fn		7	49	47½	47½	
34	25½	SouLn	1.62h	6	5	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
32½	15¾	SOSCons	.54	8	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	22¼	SCarEG	1.43	11	39	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅜	Southdwn	In	6	31	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
41½	32⅝	Sodw	pf1.80		6	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅝
38¾	33⅞	SoeastEk	.76	18	24	34⅛	34	34	
20	15	SoastPS	1.28	11	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
31⅞	23	SoCalE	1.56	9	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13½	SouthCo	1.34	10	327	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	41⅜	SouNGs	1.50	14	89	64⅝	64	64	
45	36⅝	SoNET	2.72	10	18	41½	41¼	41½	
52	37	SouPac	2.16	9	189	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	
57	42	SouRy	1.72	10	28	42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
7¼	6⅝	SouRy	pf.50		19	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅜	SouUGs	1.30	11	x10	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅛	Southld	.24b	21	x73	29	28¼	28⅜	
16⅝	8¼	SwAirm	.37f	8	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅞	9⅛	SwstFor	Ind	6	128	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	SwstPSv	.78	13	33	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
58⅜	46	Sparton	.20	6	22	47	47	47	
52	24⅛	SperryHut	1	7	1	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
75½	48⅛	SperryHsf	3		6	48⅛	48	48	— ⅛
50⅝	29⅜	SperryR	.60	18	814	45⅛	43	43	— 2
17⅛	8⅜	Sprague	El	69	118	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	SpringM	.60	8	8	16	14⅜	13⅞	
43⅛	28⅞	SquareD	1a	21	60	33⅝	33¼	33⅛	
112	80½	Squibb	1.56	34	159	108½	106½	107	— 1⅛
32¾	25	StaleyM	1.40	10	12	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
56⅝	44⅛	StBrand	1.75	15	21	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	
58	50½	StdBr	pf3.50		y20	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅝
56½	39½	StBPaint	.22	46	98	48⅛	47⅝	48	— ⅛
21⅛	16	StdInfl	.40	9	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
90	54	StdOilCal	3	11	x60	76⅞	76⅛	77	— 1
80¼	60½	StdOilInd	4.15	13	198	86⅛	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
101	60	StdOilO	2.70	22	111	87	86¼	88⅜	— 1
11⅛	6¾	StdPres	.10e	13	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞	
12⅝	10⅛	SPrudInt	.66	12	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
48¾	32	StanWk	.84b	14	12	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
21½	12⅜	Stanray	.40	9	16	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14¾	Starrett	.80a	9	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28	21¾	StatMd	2.52e	10	31	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	35¼	StaufCh	1.80	12	63	42	41⅝	41⅞	— ¼
76⅞	39	SterchBr	.68	16	17	91	91	91	— ¼
38½	29⅜	SterDrug	.58	29	131	35½	35⅛	35⅜	
35¼	23	StvensJ	1.50	14	28	30¼	30¼	30½	— ⅛
40⅛	31⅝	StwWar	1.85	10	9	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
23	16⅝	StokeVanC	1	8	53	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	13½	StkeVCpf	1		x350	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
48⅛	36	StoneWeb	2	10	16	42	41⅝	42	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	StneCont	.20	16	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
49⅜	39	StrerBrd	1b	13	58	39	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
22	11⅜	StridRite	.65	8	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
57⅛	37⅞	StdWor	1.20	6	14	47¼	46	46	— 1
90	77¼	StuWr	pf5.5		3	86	86	86	+ ½
43	29¾	StW	pfA1.40		5	36	35	36	
24	12⅛	SuavSh	.10e	71	33	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
33	21⅜	SubPro	.78	13	33	26⅛	26	26¼	
16⅞	9⅝	SuCrest		43	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
34⅝	21½	SunChm	.40	9	24	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
52½	38½	SunOil	1b	14	15	50⅝	50¼	50¼	— ¼
49⅛	35⅜	SunO	pf2.25		44	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	27	Sunstrn	.84	16	42	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
26½	25¼	SndsInd	1.40	21	39	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
14½	7⅞	Sunshine	Mn		367	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33	27⅛	SupValu	.76	10	37	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— 1⅛
258	183	SuprOil	1.40	155	45	325	320	321	— 9
21¾	10	SupmkG	.20	22	57	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
47	23¾	Supm	pf1.30		1	26	26	26	
26⅝	21¼	Survy	2.75h		15	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16½	SvirM	1.76e	9	80	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Swank	.68a	10	5	10	10	10	
37⅛	30¼	SwiftCo	.75	10	44	35⅛	33⅝	33⅞	— 1⅛
35⅞	29⅛	Sybron	.64	18	31	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	
67¼	51½	Sylvn	pf2.40		5	51¼	50⅞	50⅝	— ⅜
24¾	11⅝	Systron	Don	10	95	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅜
		T							
59¼	41¾	Taft Brd	.60	18	942	47⅜	44⅝	44⅝	— 2¼
21¼	14½	Talcott	1.10	12	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅛	Tallevi	.30r	6	65	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	14	TalleyrfB	1		15	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18	TampaE	.84	12	25	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
49	32	Tandy	Corp	28	2x9	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	7½	TappanC	.48	8	x39	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
28½	14¾	Technicon	C	32	6	15	14¾	14¾	
65½	32¼	Tektrnx	.10e	23	51	40⅜	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
23	8⅜	Telecor	.24h	7	53	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅞	Tiedyne	.59f	9	99	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	3⅝	Telex	Cp	29	164	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	19¼	Tenneco	.52b	12	83	20	19	19	— ⅛
30⅝	23	Tnneco	1.36	10	182	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	5½	Tennec	wtA			6	6	6	
112½	89½	Tnnec	pf5.50		4	101⅜	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
53½	30¾	Tesoro	Pet	13	202	39½	37½	38	— 1⅞
43½	29½	Texaco	1.72	12	871	40¼	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
61⅜	38	TexETr	1.58	17	71	57¾	57⅜	57⅜	—
40	27¾	TexGtS	1.58	10	29	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
39⅝	28⅝	TxGs	pfl.50		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
25½	14⅜	TexGtHn	.60	24	1120	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
35	23½	Texasind	1b	9	12	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
190	117¼	TexInstr	2.40	41	66	181⅛	179	179½	— 1⅞
39½	27¾	TexOKG	.01	40	425	31½	30	30	— 1⅝
24½	18	TexPLd	.5e4	5	36	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
36	25¾	TexUt	1.04	16	132	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
35½	19¼	Textil	Ind	12	22	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
36¾	25⅜	Textron	96	11	44	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
46¾	34⅝	Textr	pf2.08		1	36¾	36¾	36⅝	
35½	25½	Textr	pf2.50		6	28½	28	28	— ⅛
22	14¾	Thiokol	.40a	9	41	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
105	58¾	ThmBet	1.12	34	27	97⅝	97½	97½	— ⅛
34½	14½	ThomIn	.40b	11	17	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
49⅛	19	ThompJW	1	8	10	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	ThriftyD	.37	10	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35¾	27⅞	TI Corp	1.32	8	23	35¼	35½	35½	— ⅛
39⅛	25¾	TidewtM	1.40	18	28	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
64⅝	43½	Timein	1.90	11	282	43⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— 3½
27⅝	19½	TimeMir	.26	16	32	20¾	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	37⅜	Timkn	1.80a	10	25	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
27	18¼	TishRlt	.40b	28	56	20¼	19	19	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Tobin	Pkg		5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
25½	16⅜	ToddShip	.80		1	20	20	20	— ⅛
31⅝	26⅛	TodhH	1.92	6	3	29⅛	29	29	
48⅝	25	Tool	RshEn	14	76	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
15⅝	12¾	ToolRol	.40b	13	5	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
79⅛	63½	TraneCo	.96	20	15	63⅞	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
48½	34½	TranU	1.33	14	25	37⅛	37	37¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	34⅝	TransW	Air	12	426	37⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
34	25½	TrWAir	pf 2		1	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	TranWd	Fin	7	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Transm	.55b	17	2639	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
169	114½	Trans	pf4.50		1	114½	114½	114½	
25¼	16¾	Trnscon	.43	13	15	14⅝	14½	14½	
47	32¼	Travelrs	84	9	223	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
57½	43	Travelr	pf 2		5	45	45½	45½	— 1
34½	27¾	TriCon	2.27e		187	30⅜	30¼	30½	— ⅛
38⅜	34½	TriCn	pf2.50			35½	35½	35½	
37	27	TriCtl	1.52e	11	40	33⅞	33	33	
20	14	TriangIn	.80	12	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
29½	16	TringP	1.5e	7	15	17⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
25⅞	12	TrinityIn	.56	10	1148	20⅞	18	18⅜	— 2⅛
60⅝	39½	Tropicana		45	298	44⅞	43½	43¾	— ⅜
35	28½	TRWIn	1.04	12	146	29½	28½	28½	— ⅝
91¼	77	TRW	pf4.40		31	77½	76	76	— 1
16⅝	11¾	TucsGE	.78	9	30	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
17⅜	8¾	Twent	Cent	12	12	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	21	TylerCp	.20	7	29	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
		U							
54¼	22	UAL	Inc	27	117	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
51¼	22½	UAL	pf.40		4	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
28	19½	UARCO	1.10	11	15	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
23⅞	17½	UGI	Co 1.32	9	23	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
30	16¾	UMCInd	.75	10	76	18½	18	18	— ½
16⅝	9⅜	Unarco	.40	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
41½	32¼	UnitLbd	.95e	12	1	37½	37½	37½	+ 1⅛
52¼	36⅜	UnNV	1.56e	10	1	52¾	52¾	53¼	+ 1
40	35½	UCamp	1.08	17	30	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
52	41⅝	UnCarbide	2	13	225	45⅞	45	45	— ⅜
45⅝	34	UnCmr	1.26	9	30	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
25½	7¾	Union	Corp	13	224	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅝	UnElec	1.28	13	127	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
107	102	UnElT	pf 8		1	105½	105½	105½	
100¾	99½	Un El	pf7.44		181	100½	100¼	100¾	+ ⅝
65⅞	58½	Un El	pf4.56		x30	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
61	58½	UnEl	pf4.50		x50	61	61	61	
23½	15	Un Fidelity		9	117	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	27⅜	UnOCal	1.60	13	215	39	37¾	38	— 1⅛
55⅜	40	UOCa	pf2.50		119	51½	49¾	49¾	— 1⅛
70½	47¼	UnPacCp	2	12	95	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ¾
13⅜	9⅝	UnPac	pf.47		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	29¾	Unionam	.80	12	13	33¾	33½	33½	— ¾
19⅝	13½	Uniroyal	.70	8	84	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
108¾	100⅞	Uniryal	pf 8		z100	104	104	104	
25¾	16⅜	Unishops		64	216	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
49	28⅝	UnitAir	1.80	9	53	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ½
16	9	Unit	Brands	11	152	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
17	14	UBrd	pfl.20		4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15⅜	8⅝	UnitCp	.70e		8	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
15	9½	UnitFin	Cal	9	20	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
31	15¾	UnitGas	.84	11	x8	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
34⅝	27¼	Utilum	2.24	9	16	33	32¾	33	— ⅛
16¾	7⅞	Unit Ind	.32	7	272	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
34	19⅛	Unitfin	pf.42		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
39½	22	Unitim	.10	23	135	23½	24½	24½	
48⅝	25	UnitInv	2	12	2	45½	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	27¾	UnJerBk	wi		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
33¾	20½	UnNM	1.20	8	90	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
18½	9½	Un Nucir	.33	13	75	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	UnitPk	Min	42	51	2⅛	2	2¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	16⅛	UnRfdg	1.25	10	71	20½	19⅜	20	— ⅜
48⅜	39	USFrdg	2.28	10	72	40½	39	39⅜	— ⅜
39½	31½	USFor	6.07e		25	35½	35	35⅛	— 1⅛
35½	21½	US Frst	1.40	11	49	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
33⅜	23	USGyps	1.60	9	84	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
35	22⅝	USGr	pfl.88		4	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
37	13½	USHome	.12	7	70	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16⅝	US Ind	.65	7	73	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
35½	24⅜	USLease	.20	25	11	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
29¾	18⅜	US Shoe	.95	10	2	19	19	19	
34⅜	27⅛	USSteel	1.60	10	760	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	USTobac	.64	11	41	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅝	UniTel	1	1	52	20⅜	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
8	5	UniTel	wt		2	6	6	6	
23⅜	23½	UniTel	pfl.37		2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
25	25	UniTel	pfl.52		2	31	31	31	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Unitrode	.12	14	36	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅛
37½	29	U Leaf	1.56	8	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Univ Oil	Pd	15	72	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
27	7	Univ	Cmptg		616	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

High	Low	Stocks and Issue	Coupon	Price	Change
Aa Lingus 8¼-81			9¾	100¾	
Am.Brands 8-81			10¼	102¼	
Anglo-Am 7½-87			9½	97½	
Amax 8-76			10¾	103¼	
Amax 8¾-86			10¾	105½	
ASEA 8½-86			10¾	103¾	
Ashland 8-87			10¾	101	
Aust-Swiss 8-87			10¾	101¾	
Bk Tokyo 7¼-96			10¾	102	
B.N.P. 8¼-77			10¾	103½	
Barclay 8½-86			10¾	105¾	
Beecha.n 8¼-86			10¾	103¾	
BICC 7¾-97			10¾	98	
Borg Warn 8-79			10¾	103¼	
Borregaard 8½-86			10¾	102	
CN PTT 8-86			10¾	102¼	
Carlsberg 8½-86			10¾	103¼	
Carrier 8-87			10¾	101¾	
C. Lafarge 8¼-86			10¾	102¼	
C.P.E 8-87			10¾	99½	
Com Union			10¾	104	
Cont Oil 7-80			10¾	98½	
Conoco 8-86			10¾	102¼	
Cont Tel 8½-86			10¾	104¼	
Copen City 8-84			10¾	103	
Copen Com 7½-87			10¾	99	
Copen Tel 8½-86			10¾	102½	
Corning 8½-86			10¾	104	
Cut Ham 8-87			10¾	101	
Denmark 9-82			10¾	106½	
Denmark 7¼-90			10¾	99¾	
Dow Cor 8½-86			10¾	104	
Dupont 7½-93			10¾	99½	
E.D.F. 8½-86			10¾	104¼	
E.I.B. 7¼-84			10¾	99	
E.I.B. 8½-86			10¾	103½	
E.I.B. 7½-90			10¾	99	
Elec Fin 7¼-87			10¾	99¼	
Esso 8-86 Nov			10¾	102¼	
Escom 8½-86			10¾	102½	
FinMngBk 8½-86			10¾	103	
Ford 9-81			10¾	103½	
Gen Mills 8-86			10¾	102	
Ge. Mot 8½-76			10¾	103	
Gen Mot 8½-86			10¾	103½	
Grand 8-86			10¾	102¼	
Grolier 8½-86			10¾	102¼	
Gt Brit 8½-86			10¾	103¼	
Guar Roy 8-87			10¾	101	
Hass 8-78			10¾	102	
Hass 8¼-86			10¾	103½	
Hambros			10¾	102	
Helsinki 8¼-85			10¾	103½	
hill Samuel 8½-87			10¾	103	
Iceland 8-87			10¾	99½	
I.C.I. 7½-92			10¾	98½	
I.N.I. 8-87			10¾	97½	
Ireland 8¼-89			10¾	99¾	
I.S.E. 8¼-86			10¾	102¼	
Kimberley 8 -86			10¾	104¼	
Klein Ben 8¼-87			10¾	102	
Lyons 8¼-86			10¾	103¼	
Metro Est 8¼-86			10¾	103½	
Monsanto 8¼-85			10¾	104	
Mount Isa 8¼-86			10¾	103¼	
Newfoundld 8¼-85			10¾	102¼	
Nickel (Le) 9-..			10¾	103¼	
Nors Komsk 7½-..			10¾	98½	
Ontario 8½-86			10¾	104	
Osk Bks 8¼-86			10¾	103¼	
Otis Elv 8¼-85			10¾	104	
Owens Corn 9-86			10¾	107¼	
Pekema 8½-86			10¾	102	
Pennwalt 8-..			10¾	100	
Petronor 8½-86			10¾	102	
Phil Morris 8-78			10¾	102	
Phil Morris 8½-86			10¾	102¼	
Pipet 8½-86			10¾	102½	
Quebecityd 8½-86			10¾	102¼	
Queensld 8½-86			10¾	102½	
Raiston 7½-87			10¾	98	
Ran. 8¼-86			10¾	102¼	
Richardson 8¼-85			10¾	102¼	
S.A.S. 9-88			10¾	99	
Shell 8¼-86			10¾	104½	
Shell 8-86			10¾	103½	
Shell 7½-87			10¾	99½	
Sl Africa 9-87			10¾	103	
Sybron 8-87			10¾	101½	
Textron 7¼-87			10¾	98	
Trans. ..er 8½-86			10¾	102½	
Transocean 8-86			10¾	102	
Transocean 8¼-87			10¾	103¼	
Transocean 7½-87			10¾	98½	
T.R.W. 8¼-86			10¾	103	
Un. Oil 7-79			10¾	98½	
Union Oil 7½-87			10¾	99¼	
Utah 8-87			10¾	101¼	
Volvo 8-87			10¾	102¼	
Wellcome 8½-87			10¾	103¼	
Will Glyn 8½-87			10		

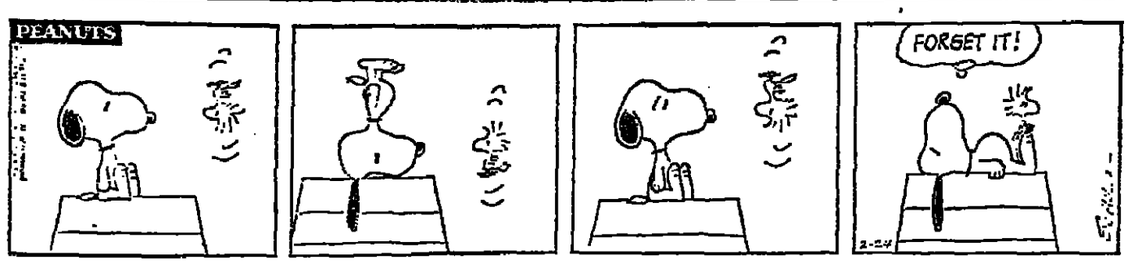
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American Stock Exchange Trading

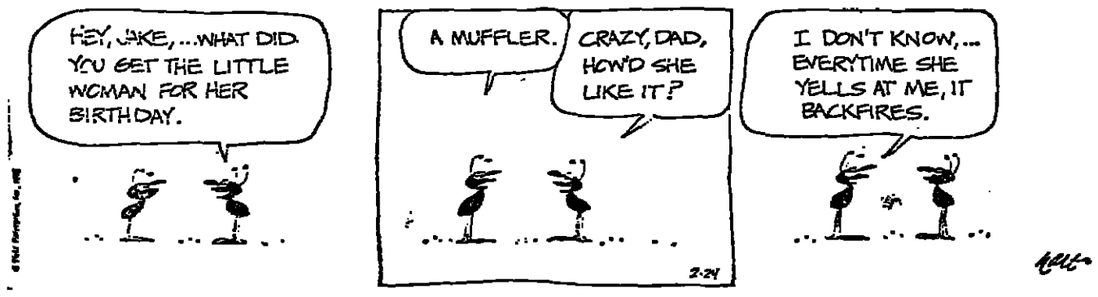
—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	19½ AAR Corp	.16	11	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝ AAVCos .20	7	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16⅜	10¼ AbrdMf .40b	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½ Aberdan Pet	39	25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾ Acme Heml	26	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜ Acme Prec		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25¾	9⅞ Action Ind	12	29	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4⅜ ADM Indust	6	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	13 Admiriin .40	6	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
17½	10½ Adobe Corp	31	128	14⅜	13	13¾	— ⅜
8¾	4⅜ A&E Plast P	8	5	4½	4½	4½	
16⅞	5¼ AeroFlo .22r	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	3 Aeronca Inc		11	3¼	3	3	
5⅜	2⅜ Aerosol	.12	2				
27¼	5½ Aerovox Cp	45	12	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
9¾	6¼ AffilCap .39f	5	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7	2½ Affil Cp wt		10	3½	2⅞	3⅛	
18½	6⅜ Affil Hsp .20	18	139	7¾	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
16	7 AIC Phl .56f	10	3	10½	10	10	— ¼
6	2¾ Aiken Ind	14	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	8¾ Airborn Frt	20	33	11½	11	11	— ⅛
13	7¼ Airpax 1.10f	9	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
19½	15⅜ Airwick	22	28	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	15½ AlaxMus .60	14	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5½ Alaska Airl		40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅜	3⅜ Alb Waldsn		41	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12½	9¾ Alcolac Inc	17	8	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25¼	11¾ Allashy Airl	18	131	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾ AllegA wtN		5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11½	6¾ AllghyCp wt		2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
22¼	9¾ AllenTR .79r	7	18	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½ Allied Art	21	56	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	2⅜ Alpha Ind	21	10	3	3	3	
9⅜	5½ Altamh Cp	8	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½ Altec Corp		22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅜	⅜ Altec Cp wt		27	1	⅞	⅞	
8	3⅜ Altec Crp pf		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅜	3 Amco Ind	17	36	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅜	8½ AHesaLL wt		92	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3	1½ Am Agronom		17	3¼	3	3¼	
19⅝	9⅛ AmBlftrf .40	7	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅜	1¼ AmBook Str		50	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6½	2 ACenMtg wt		32	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
30½	25 AFitch 2.68e	9	12	28½	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
7	3⅛ AmFitch wt		14	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜ Am Intl Pic	16	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12½	3⅜ Aisrael .26e	10	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
27½	8 AmMaizeB .40	8	8	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
16⅝	7¾ AmMaizeB .20	8	4	8	8	8	
80¾	33¾ AmMf 1.80e	7	4	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	17¾ AmMI 1.10e	16	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25½	19¼ AmPfir 1.10f	15	242	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ 1⅛
21⅜	11½ AmPin 1.28f	6	11	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
11	5½ AmRlty1 .93e	13	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜ AmRlty1 wt		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	10⅛ Am Recreat	13	35	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	10½ ASafeE .68f	11	70	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜ AmTech Ind	7	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	21½ AmTraing S	40	10	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜ AMICCp .84	33	255	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛ Anglo C .10e	20	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10 AnsulCo .56f	10	34	14½	14	14⅛	
47⅝	17 Anthony Ind	8	63	18½	17½	17½	— ½
5¾	2⅜ AO Indust		64	2¾	2½	2½	
7⅜	3 Applid Data			3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
31¾	23⅛ AquitCa .15e	27	59	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅝	1⅝ Argus Inc	100	17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
27½	13½ Ariz Col .88e	14	9	19¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
27⅜	21¼ ArkLG 1.30	9	25			27	— ⅜
12⅜	8 Arrow Elect	7	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23⅜	12 Asamra Oil	37	130	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14½	10⅜ AshlOil Can	18	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	2½ AskinSv .20f	20	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8¾ ASPRO .25b	8	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
24¾	15⅝ AssMtg .20b	8	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
11¾	7⅜ ChicUnl .51f	17	8	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
20½	15¾ Child World	41	12	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
9⅛	3 Christian Co	8	19	3⅜	3	3	
6⅜	3½ ClMtgGr wt		95	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8.67	15⅜ CIC Cp .15e	10	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4½ Cinema Ltd	12	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅜	1½ Cinerama		22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
41	25½ Circle K .26	27	48	26⅞	26	26⅛	— 1
15⅜	7½ CitznFInl .16	11	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¾ ClfMtg 1.37e	11	20	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1½ ClfzMtgI wt		7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
10⅜	6 CK Petrolm	25	48	10	9	9½	+ ⅛
12	7½ CL Finl		8	6	8⅛	8	8⅛ + ⅛
23¾	14⅜ Clarkson Ind	14	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
11½	5 Clarostat	11	11	8	8	8	
9½	3⅜ Clary Corp		5	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
13	3¼ CMI Corp	87	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
61¾	22 CMI Inv wt		47	37	35	35	— 1½
17	4⅞ CoBuild Cos	4	14	6	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½ Codaco .10a	15	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	15½ Coff Mat .48	13	26	16	15	15⅛	— ⅜
8	3½ Cohen Harld	19	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅜ Cohu In .15e	17	6	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
33½	7¾ Colt Inf	17	237	10	9	9⅛	
28⅛	20 ColeNatl .46	12	8	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
28	23¼ Coleman .44	18	9	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
13½	9½ College Twn	6	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
39⅜	6⅜ Col Comi .20	6	36	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	7½ ColonSnd .36	34	11	8	8	8	+ ⅛
28½	19¼ ColwellC .28	8	14	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	25 ColwMt 2.25e	10	21	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
13½	6¼ ColwMtg wt		33	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
44⅜	28½ Cmbin Com	26	113	34⅜	33¼	33½	— 1⅜
43	21 Cmbustn Eq	33	102	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
21	22⅜ Cominco .90	23	8	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
21¾	9⅛ ComlAlli .25	15	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
16⅜	10⅛ CmlMet .60b	8	8	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅜ Commodor	15	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14	5⅜ ComHith Cp	16	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22	9⅜ CompSyc Cl	16	39	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18	10⅞ Compind .32	9	10	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
31½	14⅜ CompuDyn	39	36	23⅜	21¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
36½	9 Cmpuarph	20	42	24½	24	24	— ⅜
48⅛	21⅜ Comput Eq	16	5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅛	1⅜ Comput Inst	35	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
14¼	4⅜ Comput Invst	6	38	4½	4¼	4⅜ —	⅛
4¼	2⅜ Cmsut Mch		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
8⅞	3⅛ Computrist		40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24½	12⅜ Conchemc	9	16	13⅜	13½	13⅜ +	⅛
14⅜	5⅜ Condec Crp	11	19	6	5¾	5¾ —	⅛
15½	9 Connrx .43r	9	7	9⅜	9½	9½ —	⅛
14⅜	12⅛ Conrock .60	7	5	12½	12½	12½ —	½
15⅜	8½ Conrov Inc	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¾	2⅞ ConNatGh A		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	3⅜ Con Oil Gas		46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17	11 Cons Rf .20a	12	3	13	12¾	12⅞ +	⅛
14⅜	5⅜ Condec Crp	11	19	6	5¾	5⅝ —	⅛
15½	9 Connrx .43r	9	7	9⅜	9½	9½ —	⅛
14⅜	12⅛ Conrock .60	7	5	12½	12½	12⅜ —	½
15⅜	8½ Conrov Inc	9	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¾	2⅞ ConNatS						

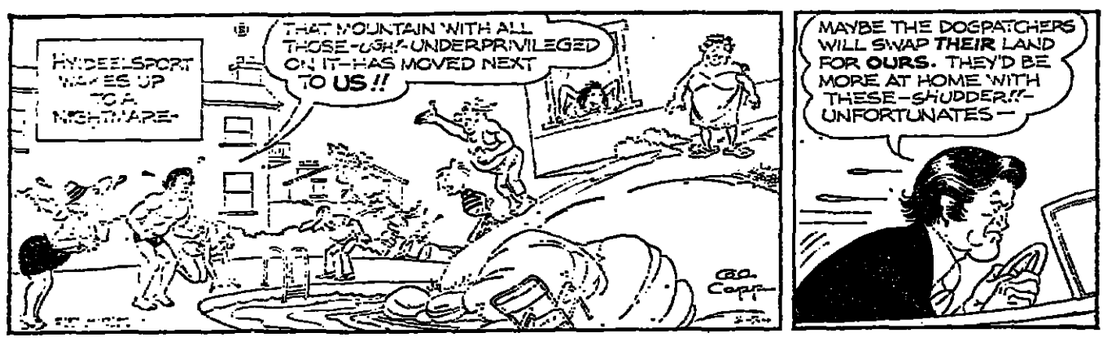
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B.C.



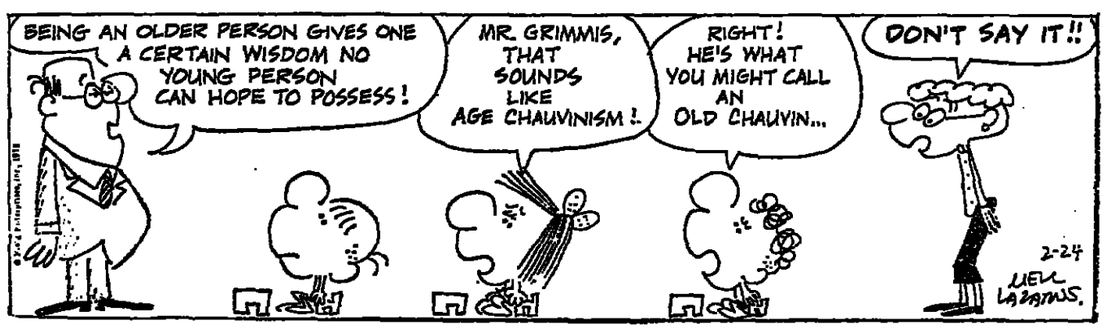
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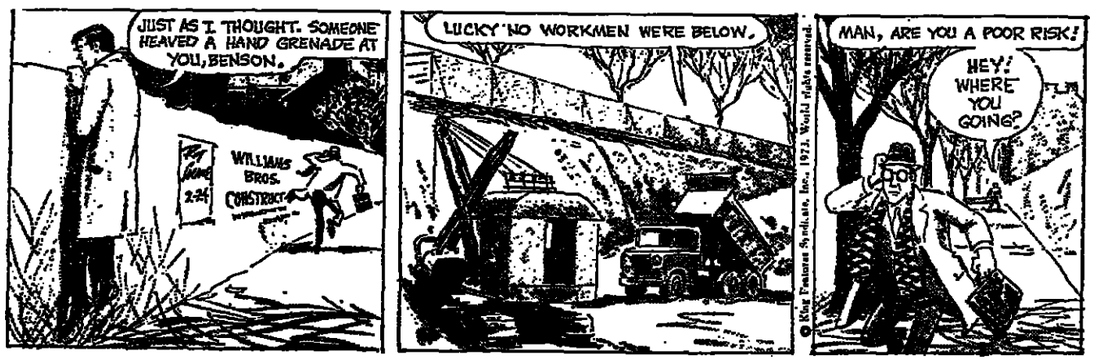
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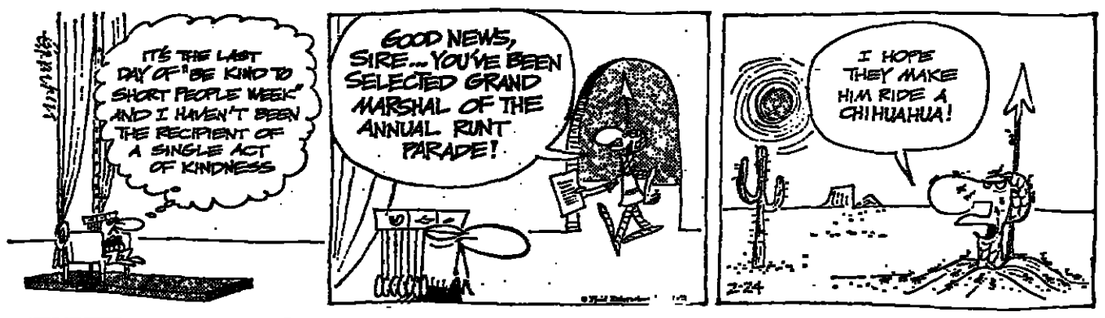
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



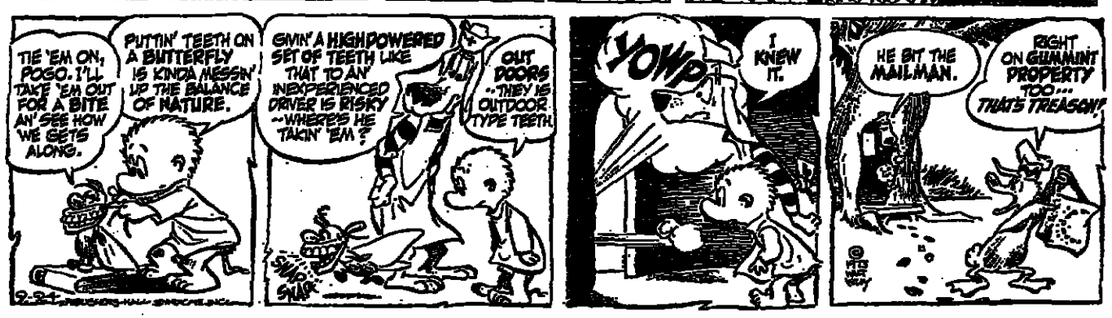
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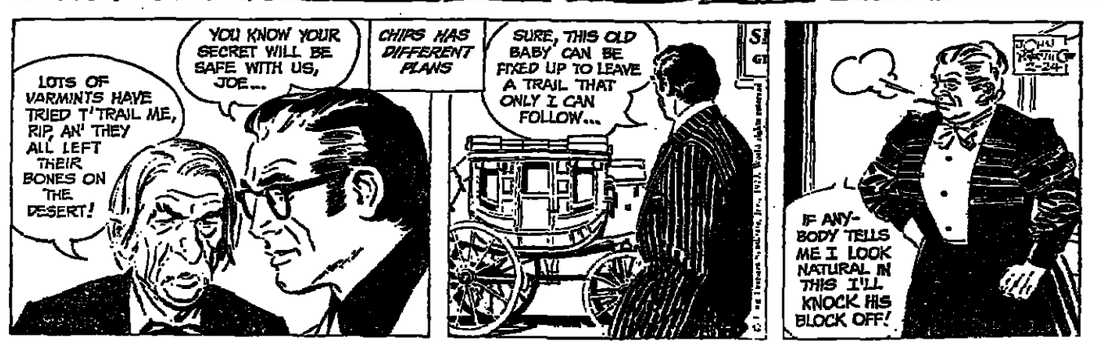
REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I ATE A WHOLE ONION ONCE, AN' SHE LET ME STAY OUT ALL AFTERNOON!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANCOP

VATLE

CIANAM

FRIVED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINER AGILE BEATEN MUSTER

Answer: *Sometimes shivers at mealtime*—GELATIN

BOOKS

THE DEVIL TREE

By Jerzy Kosinski. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 208 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I TRY to look at the bright side of things. Really I do. So as the lethal effects of Jerzy Kosinski's new novel, "The Devil Tree," stole over me—as its poisonous effluvia spread through my nervous system and began to extinguish all vital signs—I tried to see that it was somehow all for the best. After all, I reasoned drowsily, Mr. Kosinski's previous novel, "Being There," may well have been a trivial, over-obvious satire of the vacuousness of contemporary America, but it could be forgiven because it was the author's first attempt to write about a culture alien to him. (Although all his fiction has been written in English, Mr. Kosinski was born in Poland in 1933 and did not arrive in the United States until 1957. And his earlier two novels, set by and large in Europe, were extremely promising: the first, "The Painted Bird," a powerful, if somewhat melodramatic, anti-Bildungsroman about the physically dislocating effects of World War II; the second, "Steps," a remarkable Kafkaesque prose representation of a person whose identity has been smashed to fragments. After all, I kept mumbling thickly to myself, Jerzy Kosinski still has credibility in the bank.

So I tried to convince myself that the stupefying effect of "The Devil Tree" was intentional on Mr. Kosinski's part. I kept telling myself that his hero, Jonathan James Whelan—who has inherited a fortune in money but can't buy himself a plugged nickel's worth of happiness—was meant to be a cliché. I kept pretending that the layout of the novel—in which we see in a series of prose fragments various scenes from Jonathan's unhappy life—was supposed to be derivative, a sort of "This Is Your Life, Jonathan Whelan," orchestrated by a bored and sleepy Fellini.

I kept reasoning with myself that Mr. Kosinski intended his prose to be as deadly as it seems. "When Karen mocks and attacks me," the novel's hero reports, "she unlocks the child within me." Then later in the book, he tells us, "I still suffer from my father's rejection and my mother's indifference." And elsewhere, "Why do I always choose women who cannot give of themselves, whose concept of love is based on repression and undeclared competition?" "The barriers that exist between Karen and me derive from her resistance to commitment." "She said she realized that I was right: there was a dependence between us that went beyond mere physical intimacy." "My friends could never understand my ambivalence towards life . . . I'm sure there are aspects of my personality buried within me that will surface as soon as I know I am completely loved."

As my head began to nod over sentences like these, I kept arguing that it was not because I was reading old copies of True Romance, or an anthology of dime-store psychology, or a collection of love letters straight from the 1950s. Nope, it was because Mr. Kosinski had me eating out of his hand; and what I was eating was the fruit of the devil tree.

For as Mr. Kosinski writes in the epigraph to his novel (and then again, in case we've forgotten, near the end of his story) "the native calls the baobab 'the devil tree' because he claims that the devil, getting tangled in its branches, punished the tree by reversing it. To the native, the roots are branches now, and the branches are roots. To ensure that there would be no more baobabs, the devil destroyed all the young ones. That's why the native says, there are only full grown baobab trees left."

Ah yes, I reassured myself, the roots are branches now, the branches are roots, and there are only full-grown baobab trees left. It was all connected somehow: the rootlessness of the devil trees and the rootlessness of the novel's language; the sterility of the trees and the lifelessness of the novel's form; the curse of the baobab and the curse of America; the death of the young ones; the upside-downness of everything; the devil in the works. It was all connected somehow, if only I could wake up enough to get the key in the lock.

But it was no use. So dulled was my mind, that not even the novel's intermittent explosions—its episodes of gratuitous violence, its sado-masochistic sex, its occasional florid image of sea-snakes and copulating squids—could shake me from my lethargy. And so the message eventually eluded me.

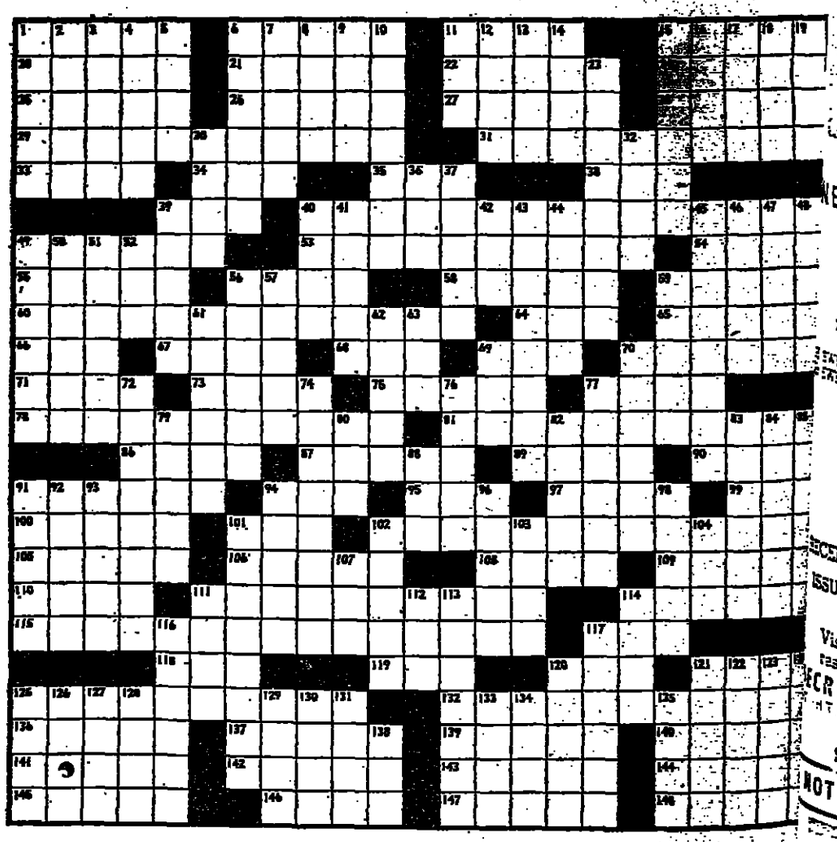
The kindest thing I can think of saying is this: Assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Kosinski has not simply written incompetently (and this is not an assumption on which I'd now be willing to wager a fortune); assuming instead that the banality and hollowness of the book were *meant by the author to imitate* the novel's subject—namely, the banality and hollowness of America; then Mr. Kosinski has committed what academic esthetics of the 1950s called The Fallacy of Imitative Form. (This simply means that, for example, a playwright cannot convey the experience of seasickness by rocking the audience, and still call it art). Instead of art, "The Devil Tree" ends up being another product of the very culture that it is attempting to anatomize. Instead of a prognosis of the disease, it ends up being a symptom. Instead of a healing surgical slice, it ends up being an overdose of ether.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

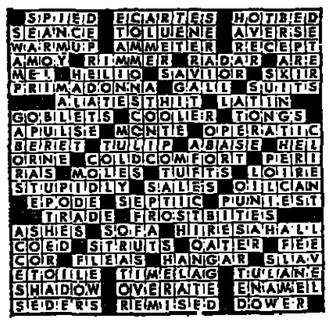
DAFFY EDIBLES—By Arnold Moss



ACROSS
1 Sydney soldier
6 Apples
11 Some Scouts
15 Fabric
20 Cheese
21 Vigilant
22 Ali's faith
24 Ace of the sky
25 Songwriter Harold
26 Shakespearean role
27 Met diva Lucine
28 "—— man put asunder . . ."
29 Give Rose a buzz
31 Icy stares
33 Basic nature
34 Hawaiian hawks
35 Soho thank-yous
38 "Right you ——!"
39 Speech part: Abbr.
40 Gold standard
43 Wax ointment
53 Popular book
54 Eastern nurse
55 Ancient Mariner's cry
56 Ladies of Spain: Abbr.
58 Type of theater
59 In abeyance
60 Tell an old joke
64 Relatives of rites.
65 Indian craft.
66 River area
67 Fish
68 Corrode
69 Ill. city
70 Citizen's ——
71 Vicinity
73 Toward the mouth
75 U.S. electrical pioneer
77 Cop a ——
78 Victory on Charles River
81 Prestidigitator's request
86 Whitney and Wallach
87 Possibly
89 Actress Louise
90 Robert ——
91 Hardwicke
94 Debussy theme
95 Neighbor of B.C.
97 Story word
99 G. and S. princess
100 Wayne location
101 —— ton
102 Yankee city on March 17
105 Splits
106 Surpass
108 Yellow-fever man
109 U.S. missile
110 Norse god
111 Shaw has trouble breathing
114 Fronton game
115 Cease-fire bid
117 Neighbor of Aust.
118 Teachers' org.
119 Singer Johnny
120 Girl of song
121 Preserves
123 Lower takehome pay
132 Do-it-yourselfer's concern
134 Home
137 Concur
139 —— marbles
140 Indian lute
141 Fig and cast
142 Ballet bends
143 Pacific group
144 Pianist's stage
145 —— home (out)
146 Famed football coach
147 Sounder
148 San Juan Hill name

DOWN
1 On edge: Fr.
2 Bayes and Helmer
3 Banjos
4 Astaire
5 "—— see another's woes?"
6 Russian dog man
7 Potpourris
8 Alley sound
9 Gardner
10 Set in motion
11 Govt. agency
12 Defense branch: Abbr.
13 Washed-out
14 Indira's garb
15 Mutt, to Jeff
16 Spread
17 "Tell —— the . . ."
18 Gaunt
19 Libido
22 Certain canes
30 Bona ——
32 Where Mosul is: Var.
36 French artist
37 Fat: Prefix
39 Man of the world
40 Columnist Adams et al.
41 West: Sp.
42 Deviate
45 U.S. poet
44 Fiji's airport
45 Imitated Atalanta
46 "Mother ——"
47 Tortillas
48 Kind of metal
49 Charles Boyer milieu
50 Wailing, in Madrid
51 Nader man
52 Biblical well
56 Cracked pots
57 Totals up
59 Botanical sheath
61 Of a singing group
62 Spiffy
63 Shoshonean
69 Rights org.
70 Llama's cousin
72 Affirmation
74 Madness
76 Stone slab
77 Held immobile
79 Inter ——
80 "In one —— . . ."
82 "Like ——, all tears"
83 S.F. Mayor
84 Bloody, in Scotland
85 Miss Durbin
88 —— sinister
91 Channing
92 Omit
93 Boat device
94 Orate
96 College in Ky.
98 Inscribe
101 Dressed like a nurse
102 "Let her —— way . . ."
103 Monster's lake
104 Sesame
107 Dark Ages' date
111 —— decoy
112 W. W. II agency
113 With no opener
114 Riches
116 Disquiet
117 Mitzi
120 Prank, in Scotland
121 Blacksmith's
122 Balkanrat
123 "—— My Shadow"
124 Kind of dog
125 Killer
126 Silver in Spain
127 Plunder
128 Ferber
129 "The ——American"
130 The Magi
131 Discerns
135 Ancient Greek city
136 Man in Jaffa
138 Kind of pro
138 Approximately: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



هكذا من الأصل

Ski Team Punished By France

Men Withdrawn From World Cup

From Wire Dispatches

LA FOUX D'ALLOS, France Feb. 23.—The French skiing federation announced tonight that it was withdrawing the men's team from World Cup competition as punishment for the men's behavior here today during the French championships.

World Cup competitors in the championship, among them sixth-placed Henri Duvillard, refused to leave their hotel rooms this afternoon for the downhill event.

A strong wind was blowing over the slopes and the men said the championships would mean nothing in such circumstances. The team manager, Jean Vuarnet, at last persuaded them to take part and the downhill started more than two hours behind schedule.

Stopped by Gusts

The wind was still blowing strongly and Duvillard, the best French downhill skier, finished next to last—in 64th place—after being stopped several times by gusts.

The event was won by Bernard Grosfilley, but he said that he thought his victory did not mean much. "I'm afraid my title will go with the wind," he said.

Georges Joubert, director of the national team, explained the World Cup withdrawal. "First of all," he said, "I had to go to their rooms to get them, where they were playing cards. Then their behavior in the race was questionable. But what we hold against them in particular is their attitude at the finish line. They tried to mock the race, making fun of the other racers and the spectators. We can't pardon them, and they had to be sanctioned."

The national team basically comprised Duvillard, slalom racer Jean-Noël Augert, Roger Rossat-Mignod and Bernard Orcel.

The remaining World Cup events are to be held in the United States, Canada and Japan.

Rossat-Mignod said: "We don't even know what they have against us. We wanted to have a hearing together with the board of directors, but the directors insisted on seeing us one by one. It was out of the question for us to accept this, and then they announced the team was being disbanded.

"We still don't know why. Perhaps it's because of the downhill here, but we all agreed not to race because we knew the results would be meaningless. And the race showed that."

The Scoreboard

GOLF—In Manila, Hsieh Min-nan of Nationalist China shot a one-under-par 71 to take a three-stroke lead after two rounds in the Philippine Open championship. Three strokes behind at 143 was a veteran Filipino pro, Ireneo Legaspi who shot a 73 after an opening-day 70.

The Man Up Front Is Management's Boy

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Whatever gains are achieved or damage done in the current contract dispute between the baseball players and the men who own them, there has already been at least one result: Any misconceptions about the role of the commissioner that may have lingered in the minds of fans have been eliminated.

On two or three occasions since the haggling began, Bowie Kuhn has abandoned the pretence of neutrality and issued press releases presenting the owners' side to the public. No longer can there be any illusion that the commissioner's office is a court of last appeal or its occupant an impartial magistrate or a house dick riding herd on the bosses to protect the players from exploitation.

From here out everyone must accept Kuhn for what he has been ever since he was hired—his employers' mouthpiece, a front man, a figurehead.

During the owners' December convention in Honolulu, Kuhn called a news conference to publicize modifications the bosses had offered to make in the reserve system, which gives them ownership of their employees. Although he was aware that the players already had rejected the offer as inadequate, he called it a "spectacular breakthrough, historic."

Further Criticism

More recently, Kuhn took it upon himself to issue another statement accusing Marvin Miller, the director of the players' association, of trying to mislead the players, the public and the owners. This time he conceded out loud that he was on the owners' side.

Not that the players needed to hear this admission from him. In 1969 when the owners fired William D. Eckert and replaced him with their own lawyer, not one living soul confused the new commissioner with the first commissioner, Kenesaw Mountain Landis. From that day forward, everybody realized, the game would be played the company way.



United Press International.

BUT NO PLAYERS—Bill Virdon, manager of the Pirates, and coaches work out at spring training camp.

That is why the players fought for and won impartial arbitration of grievances, bypassing the commissioner.

The office of commissioner was created, and Judge Landis lured from the federal bench to fill it, to restore public confidence in baseball after the crooked World Series of 1919. Fifteen of the 16 frightened owners pledged themselves to acknowledge the commissioner's supreme authority without question or complaint.

Landis was a tyrant, and the players' best friend. He told the men who paid his salary how they must behave and he threw the book at any who tried to cheat. When he decided a player had been kept down on the farm too long or otherwise treated unfairly, he declared him a free agent entitled to sell his services to the highest bidder. In a single ruling he would free as many as 100 farmhands of the Detroit Tigers or St. Louis Cardinals. Players felt no need of a union or a lawyer or agent because the commissioner's door was always open and they were confident he would give them a square shake.

Happy Chandler, who succeeded Landis, posed as the players' friend, too, but he was a posturing politician. Once he was called upon to adjudicate a quarrel between a club owner and a man in uniform. He fearlessly threw the man in uniform out of baseball for a year.

Reasons of Health

Happy left office for reasons of health; that is, the owners got sick of him and moved up Ford Frick from the presidency of the National League. Ford didn't regard the owners as rascals who had to be watched. He was capable and honest, and farsighted by comparison with his employers, but there were times when a firmer hand at the top would have benefited baseball.

Eckert, the fourth commissioner, was an invisible presence who barely kept the swivel chair warm. The owners played two dirty tricks on him, in 1965 when they hired him and in 1968 when they fired him.

By this time the owners had a fairly clear idea of what they wanted in a commissioner and were dead sure what they didn't want. What they didn't want most was impartiality, so they chose the lawyer who had acted for them in such matters as the sack of Milwaukee.

They have not been disappointed. There has never been a commissioner who stood more erect, wore better clothes or kept his shoes more meticulously polished than Bowie Kuhn.

Progress Discerned

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Negotiators for baseball's club owners and players, after meeting yesterday, seemed closer than at any time since they began talking last September.

Miller left for Los Angeles where, he said, "I feel I'll be able to give the players a fairly optimistic report."

Miller will meet with a group of players today in the first of a series of seven scheduled meetings throughout the country. He plans to return to New York to meet again with John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator, tomorrow.

22d Game, 22d Win For UCLA

Oregon Beaten For 67th Straight

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Coach John Wooden is worried that his UCLA basketball team doesn't have the killer instinct, but the Bruins managed to leave Oregon for dead last night.

After a tight first half, UCLA held Oregon to four points in the first six minutes of the second half to cruise to a 73-61 victory at Eugene, Ore. The triumph was the 67th in a row for UCLA and raised its record this season to 22-0.

Oregon's record dropped to 14-8 but the school remained in contention for second place in the conference and a possible National Invitation Tournament berth when Oregon State upset Southern California, 82-66, at Corvallis, Ore. The loss dropped USC to 7-3 in the conference while Oregon and Oregon State are 6-4.

In other major college action, Providence crushed Assumption, 107-87, at home, Houston registered a 116-57 rout of Trinity at home, Memphis State clinched at least a tie for the Missouri Valley Conference title by beating North Texas State, 93-88, at Denton, Texas, New Mexico moved a step closer to the Western Athletic Conference title by scoring a 93-72 home triumph over Colorado State and Louisville beat West Texas State, 85-70, at Amarillo, Texas.

College Basketball

East

Manhattan 97, Connecticut 87.
Notre Dame 92, West Virginia 73.
Tufts 82, Brandeis 81.
Providence 107, Assumption 87.
Seton Hall 51, St. Bonaventure 58.

South

Richmond 112, VMI 84.
Washington-Lee 86, Central Ky. 74.
Tulane 98, LSU-New Orleans 66.

Midwest

Valparaiso 100, Evansville 78.
Shaw 97, Chicago St. 96.

Southwest

New Mexico 93, Colorado St. 72.
Texas-El Paso 65, Wyoming 54.
Louisville 85, West Texas St. 70.

West

Oregon St. 82, Southern Cal. 66.
UCLA 72, Oregon 61.
St. Mary's 83, Pepperdine 82.

The Scoreboard

SKIING—In Pontadilegno, Italy, Helmut Schmalzl won the Italian men's giant slalom title, upsetting Gustavo Thoeni, who finished second. Schmalzl clocked 1:27.55 minutes in the first run and 1:25.59 in the second for an aggregate of 2:53.14. Thoeni was timed in 1:27.92 and 1:25.47 for a total of 1:53.39. Ilario Pegorari was third in 2:54.43.

In Falun, Sweden, an East German student, Hans Hartleb, won the jumping event of the Nordic combined in the Swedish games. Hartleb, 22, had the longest jump of the day, 81.5 meters and won by 3.6 points. Rauno Miettinen of Finland was second.

Tauno Kaepho of Finland won the small-hill (70 meters) ski jumping contest with 247.2 points. Walter Steiner of Switzerland placed second with 242.2 points and a best jump of 83.5 meters.

Marit Myrmael of Norway won the five-kilometer women's junior event in 16:33.95. Second was Goerel Partapouli of Sweden in 16:48.38. Galina Kulakova of the Soviet Union won the women's senior five kilometers by more than two seconds from Nina Baldijeva of the Soviet Union, 16:21.39 to 16:23.87.

Roman Sports Center Is Caught With Some Ringers on Its Teams

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP).—Giuseppe Bianchi, 45, insisted that he could not compete in the 200-meter swimming medley because he is blind. Nor could his friends, Armando Sanpalmieri or Domenico Mancini, enter the 200-meter breaststroke races. They are dead.

All three, however, were on a list of student athletes issued by the Rome University Sports Center, the president of the Italian Olympic Committee has told the police.

Giulio Onesti, the official, said the sports center picked hundreds of names at random from the city telephone book to increase its list of competitors and receive larger subsidies from the Olympic committee.

In Italy, the committee finances all amateur sports events through its share of revenue from the national soccer pools. Contributions to universities are based on the number of competitors and of events staged.

Onesti said the Rome center faked the lists for soccer, track and field, and swimming.

The list included as a swimmer a 77-year-old retired police general and as a soccer player a retired artillery colonel, Onesti said.

South Africa Names, Defends All-White Davis Cup Squad

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23.—South Africa chose a three-man team today—Pat Cramer, Frew McMillan and Ray Moore—to play Uruguay in the first round of the Davis Cup at Punte del Este in March.

Alf Chalmers, president of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, said: "The players are the best available, irrespective of color." All three are white.

He said that the selectors had considered players of all races "and nobody in the world could say that white players had been given preference.

The team was approved by Reggie Ncobo, president of the Black South African National Lawn Tennis Union, Chalmers said.

"Mr. Ncobo agreed with the selectors that these three were the best available and that there were no nonwhite players in South Africa who merited selection for the team," Chalmers said.

South Africa was banned from Davis Cup competition in 1970 because it was feared that its presence would disrupt play. Poland and Czechoslovakia pulled out of matches against South Africa in 1969 to protest its policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

The country was readmitted last July, but placed in the South American zone instead of the European in an attempt to prevent a possible boycott.

Springbok Tour Upheld

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Feb. 23 (UPI).—The New Zealand Rugby Union today rejected government pressure for the second time and announced that it would proceed with the planned South African tour this year.

Opposition to the Springbok visit was based on South Africa's policy of apartheid.

Unknown Austin Puts Out Greek In U.S. Tennis

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—Jeff Austin, the last player invited to the U.S. National Indoor Open tennis championships, and Karl Meiler of West Germany, the No. 4 foreign seed, advanced to the quarter-finals last night with three-set victories.

Austin, a senior at UCLA, defeated Nick Kalo of Greece, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6.

Meiler rallied to defeat Phil Dent of Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Although Austin is ranked only 23d in the United States, a 54-man draw in the National Open, plus the last-minute withdrawal of Manuel Orantes of Spain, gave him his chance.

Metreveli, Cox Win

COLOGNE, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Alexander Metreveli of the Soviet Union and Mark Cox of Britain today entered the men's singles semifinals at the World Championship Tennis tournament here.

Metreveli, the first Russian tennis player appearing as a pro, easily beat Ismail El Shafei of Egypt, 6-2, 6-1. Cox disposed of Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, 6-3, 6-3.

Fair Warning On Fowl Play

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT).—The British government yesterday told supporters of the French rugby team not to bring their mascots with them for tomorrow's game against the British team at Twickenham.

"French fans must be told that Britain does not permit the import of these mascots," roosters usually daubed in the French colors of blue, white and red, a spokesman of the British Ministry of Agriculture said.

"All roosters and chickens which, despite the quarantine restrictions imposed by law, will be found flagrantly violating the law by entering British territory will be seized without pity and destroyed and their owners will be fined," the spokesman added.

Cournoyer's Goal for Canadiens Ties Wings

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Yvan Cournoyer's power-play goal in the third period last night gave the Montreal Canadiens a 3-3 tie with the Detroit Red Wings in a National Hockey League game.

For Detroit, Marcel Dionne collected his second career hat trick, providing all the Red Wing goals.

Detroit had not allowed a shorthanded goal in its last six games until Cournoyer converted a Frank Mahovlich pass from behind the net for his 32d goal of the season.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Houston 4, Quebec 1 (Grierson, Harris, Morrison, Hoekstra; Harvey).

Philadelphia 6, Ottawa 5 (Burgess 2, Plante, O'Donogue, Herriman, Lawson; Kirk 2, Carleton 2, Charlebois).

Penguins 2, Islanders 1

Al McDonough's 28th goal of the season snapped a 1-1 tie and gave Pittsburgh a 2-1 victory over New York. The victory moved Pittsburgh into a sixth-place tie with Los Angeles in the league's West Division.

Sabres 3, Canucks 1

Don Luce scored a goal and assisted on another as Buffalo beat Vancouver, 3-1. The victory gave the Sabres a four-point lead over Detroit in the battle for the fourth and final playoff spot in the East Division.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Montreal 3, Detroit 3 (Lafleur, Roberts, Cournoyer; Dionne 3).

Buffalo 3, Vancouver 1 (Luce, Gratton, Mickey; Mair).

Pittsburgh 2, New York Islanders 1 (Burrows, McDonough; Cameron).

2 Share Gleason Golf Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 23 (NYT).—Gay Brewer scored a five-under-par 67 yesterday to share the first-round lead in the $260,000 Jackie Gleason Inverrary golf tournament with Forrest Fezler, a 23-year-old nonwinner on the pro tour.

Lee Trevino, the British Open champion, and Gibby Gilbert were at 69. It was only the second time this year that Trevino scored in the 60s and he said, "My spring training now is over."

To the surprise of many, Jack Nicklaus was in a tie for 27th with a 73 and Arnold Palmer was tied for 51st with a 74.

Brewer played the back nine first and rolled in four birdies on the way to 32. On the other half he had a bogey at the par-3 sixth and birdies at the two par-5 holes for a 35.

Fezler, who was 88th on last year's money list, also started at the 10th tee. He had three birdies for a 33 and was six under par with four holes left. But he hit a drive into the water to the right of the seventh fairway and took a double-bogey 6. He rallied with a birdie at the next and a par at the final hole.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Gay Brewer	35-32—67
Forrest Fezler	34-33—67
Lee Trevino	35-34—69
Gibby Gilbert	36-33—69
Tom Kite	36-34—70
John Gardner	37-34—71
Bob Barbarossa	34-37—71
Doug Sanders	34-37—71
Tom Weiskopf	36-35—71
Johnny Miller	35-36—71
Al Gleberger	35-36—71

Woods Betters Indoor Record For the Shotput

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP).—George Woods bettered the listed and pending world indoor record for the shotput tonight with a toss of 69 feet 9 1/2 inches at the National Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships.

Woods, a graduate of Southern Illinois University, eclipsed the listed world mark of 68-11 set by Al Feuerbach at Los Angeles last year.

Feuerbach, who finished third tonight, also has the pending record: 69-5 3/4, set at Portland, Ore., this year.

NBA Bucks Beat Kings in Overtime

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23 (UPI).—Jon McGlocklin hit two field goals from the baseline within 13 seconds in overtime last night to lead the Milwaukee Bucks to a 116-113 National Basketball Association victory over the Kansas City-Omaha Kings.

NBA Result

Thursday's Game

Milwaukee 116, KC-Omaha 113 (Allen 32, Jabbar 27; Archibald 43, Lacey 20).



IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES

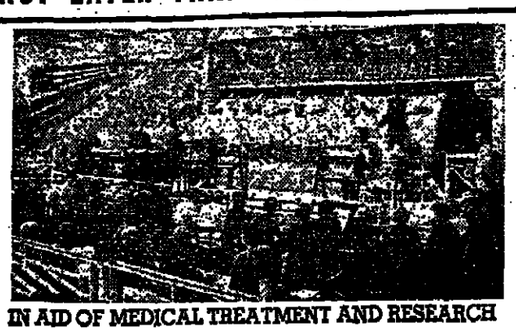
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(Continued from Back Page)

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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Art Buchwald

1974 Food Bargains

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1974.—The government announced this afternoon that wholesale food prices have risen again for the month of November. Hartley Rasher of the President's Council of Economic Advisers told reporters:


Buchwald

"While the wholesale price of leg o' lamb reached $93.50 per pound, we are very encouraged to see that turnip greens and watermelon rinds have actually gone down two cents a bushel. If the downward trend in these two commodities continues for another month, we believe we can reach our anti-inflation goals by 1975. Are there any questions?"

"Mr. Rasher, wouldn't you consider the price of lamb exceptionally high for this time of year?"

"As you recall, in late 1973 we predicted a rise in the price of lamb due to a sheep blight in North Dakota. While $93.50 for a leg of lamb may be slightly higher than we would prefer, it comes to only $7.79 a month, or approximately $1.80 a week, which is certainly within the cost-of-living guidelines. According to our calculations, most families in this country can still eat leg o' lamb once a year."

"Sir, the Food Price Index shows that butter is selling for $19 a pound. Do you believe this is out of line?"

"No. Actually, we're very encouraged by butter holding at $19. In February, if you recall, the Department of Agriculture predicted that butter would be selling at $25 a pound. But thanks to a milk surplus this summer, production reached an all-time high. The President has sent the Dairy Farmers of America a congratulatory telegram for their cooperation in making butter a bargain item."

* * *

"Mr. Rasher, my wife went to the supermarket the other day and she paid $15.90 for a loaf of bread. That was $4.50 more than she paid for the same loaf last month. How do you explain this?"

"We believe this is just a temporary thing and we're predicting lower prices for next month. What you're dealing with here is a crust shortage. The bakers had to pay more for crust last month because of strikes in the Midwest crust factories. The President expects the strikes to be settled and bread prices should come down to $15 a loaf, providing yeast prices don't rise. This is something that nobody can predict. But we must remember bread is a luxury item, and there is no reason to have it on the table every night."

"According to your latest figures, milk is now selling for $10 a quart. Does the government intend to do anything about this?"

"If you will recall, the government reluctantly gave dairymen a $2 milk raise in 1973. Unfortunately, this turned out to be insufficient. Now I know some of you have written that the $2 raise we gave last month coincided with a political campaign contribution to the Committee to Re-Elect the President. I would like to state categorically that the increase in milk had nothing to do with the campaign contribution.

* * *

"When the milk producers went to see the President to present their check, they made no mention of their milk problems. As a matter of fact, the President was as surprised as anyone when they were granted the $2-a-quart increase the next day. But nobody bothered to check this out, which is only another example of irresponsible journalism."

"Mr. Rasher, how do you read the next six months as far as food prices are concerned?"

"We may see a slight rise in coffee, no more than $5 a pound, bacon may go up $1 or $2 a strip, and tomatoes may sell for $3.50 each. But since we've made allowances for this in our food index, we can see no unwelcome surprises for the housewife.

"If she shops wisely and seeks out the bargains, she can still feed a family of four for $300 a week. But if she insists on giving her family chicken gizzards and flounder every week, then, of course, we can't be responsible for what her food bills will be. Taking everything into consideration, we feel that November, for the consumer, has been a very good month."

Mary Blume

A New-School Conductor

"He is a universal musician."
—Artur Rubinstein.

PARIS (IHT).—Born in Bombay, educated musically in Vienna, given his first conducting job in Liverpool, music director now of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Zubin Mehta is a strikingly international figure in the world of music which is, he says, more nationalistic than one might guess.

Mehta, whose Los Angeles Philharmonic was at first dismissed as "this Hollywood orchestra" when they came to play Richard Strauss in Vienna, says that Europeans still look down on American culture.

"A Central European who knows music belongs to him and is his own property can't stand the idea that the Cleveland can play it like they've never heard it before," he says.

"It would be silly to criticize a French orchestra that came to America because they can't play Gershwin. In any case, they could learn, just as Americans can learn the niceties of Mahler and Schubert."

The Japanese, he says, are more open-minded than Europeans. "They are very clever, they have no conceit since it's a borrowed culture for them." But, he says, they have strong tastes. "They only like German music. You play Ravel, Debussy, Tchaikovsky—nothing!"

Only in his mid-thirties, Mehta is a major conductor of the new school—down to earth, absolutely without side, humorous, zestful, delighted to be a music-maker. He likes equally to work with Rubinstein or Serkin who just sit down and play, finding discussion unnecessary, or Milstein, who will stop to discuss a point every four bars, or to pick up a piece and play it in concert without a single rehearsal.

"I do that with Barenboim—people I know I can make music with. I don't," he adds, "do it at subscription concerts."

In an average year Mehta has 80 Los Angeles concerts, 45 to 50 with the Israel Philharmonic, and about 25 guest conducting engagements. He hates guest conducting:

"I do it because of a certain orchestra or a certain town. I go to Berlin and Vienna every year—conducting those orchestras is an inspiration, it's where I got my ideas. What I've tried for in Los Angeles is a combination of the Berlin, the Vienna and the Philadelphia.

"Also," he adds, "I find it spiritually necessary to come to Europe."

Before going to Vienna and Berlin for the orchestras, Mehta was in Paris for the town. That evening he was to conduct the Orchestre National de l'ORTF and chorus and soloists in Haydn's "Mass in Time of War" and Bruckner's "Te Deum."

The Haydn was chosen last year, he says, when the war was still on, though he feels it's apt as long as a gun fires in Southeast Asia. As a great Bruckner man, he feels the composer is neglected in Paris: "Bruckner's 8th has not been played here for so long that if it were, it would be like a premiere."

In the United States, Mehta calls his musicians by their first names and has been known to refuse invitations if they are not included: "I tend to get too friendly—I don't mean for myself, but relative to what other people do."

The stiff-necked French musicians were rather unbending, a situation Mehta fought with his usual humor and charm. "Yesterday, I told those people do it the way I want and I promise you'll never see me again. Today," he shrugs, "I got an ovation."

"The chorus was holding back, holding back. Finally I said, It's just music, what are you afraid of? Then I said, Look, it is not my fault Concorde didn't get a contract, and they laughed."

The concert organization is so bad in Paris, Mehta says, that the Los Angeles Philharmonic, on its 1974 European tour, will omit Paris completely. Mehta, incidentally, and his beautiful wife had just had lunch with Artur Rubinstein, who made his Paris debut early in the century.

"I asked him what it was like then," says Mehta laughing, "and he said it was just like it is now."

Mehta is equable about the conductor's non-musical duties, from acting as fund raiser and propagator of musical taste to answering letters from subscribers:

"I am the first person to raise money for Israel *in* Israel," he says. "I said forget America, you're rich enough. We don't need dollars, we need Israeli pounds."

But he is still fighting to get the Israel Philharmonic to play the unofficially banned music of Wagner and Richard Strauss. "We'll do it next season," he says.

"Last year we got as close as my carrying the music to Israel. Then the mayor of Tel Aviv stepped in and said they weren't ready. I like to say the mayor said no and stepped into his Volkswagen and drove home. I don't know if that's true," Mehta adds scrupulously, "but the Volkswagen is the most sold car in Israel."

Mehta says he does not plan to stay with the Los Angeles Philharmonic indefinitely. "I'm not looking for another job, but a time will come to pass on to something else. A new cycle. People always compare conducting to marriage, and in many ways they are similar, but that is one point of difference."


Zubin Mehta

One problem with Los Angeles is that there is no opera and Mehta loves opera. He is fed up with the Met ("In 1971 I did six 'Trovatores' with six cast changes—you can't do that") but once a year goes to Montreal where there is the first state-subsidized opera company in North America.

Mehta looks at recording as a way, literally, of making a record of a performance: "I only record things I have digested completely. I don't do more than four or five a year." Despite the profusion and quality of today's recordings, he feels it is still essential for an orchestra to tour:

"No performing artist—actor, dancer or musician—can perform on the same stage all year round. He has to expose himself. To play Strauss in Munich is different from playing it in Vienna. And we know we come home playing better."

Although his musician father let him conduct a rehearsal of the Bombay Symphony when he was 16, Mehta studied the bass. Then came the moment when he won a competition and became an assistant conductor at Liverpool. "And once the tiger tastes the meat of human flesh..." says Mehta, laughing.

The tiger reckons that he has been out of work exactly four months since making his U.S. debut in 1960. "One is always going for the next engagement," he says. "Tonight's concert is already over for me."

PEOPLE: *President Nixon As Theater Critic*

President Nixon took his wife Pat and daughter Tricia Cox to the theater Thursday and came away raving about "Irene," a new musical starring Debbie Reynolds, now in a pre-Broadway run in Washington.

"I think this will be a hit in New York," he said. "I don't want to get into the business of criticizing some of the new art, but these days it is very difficult to find a movie or a play you really want to take your family to."

The President singled out Debbie Reynolds as "just a superstar ... this is her best performance ... she is displaying a range of acting and dancing I've never seen before."

* * *

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the elder of Queen Victoria's two surviving grandchildren (the other is Lady Patricia Ramsay, who will be 87 on March 17), will celebrate her 90th birthday Sunday. But not in the bosom of the family. "She always goes away on her birthday," said her lady-in-waiting, "so she flew to the West Indies." The trip may have been something of a letdown because the princess likes banana boats, which she rode until she was 88, better than airplanes. But the boats no longer make the run.

Author of a near best seller when she was 82, "For My Grandchildren," she is noted for her stories of her grandmother's reign. She remembers Queen Victoria ordering a flush toilet and instructing a palace official: "Mind you, test it and sit on it to make sure it's the right height." And another time, when Victoria pointed to another granddaughter's low-cut dress and said, "A little rose in front, dear child, because of the footmen."

A friend, commenting on her autobiography, said "Ah, what she didn't tell!"

* * *

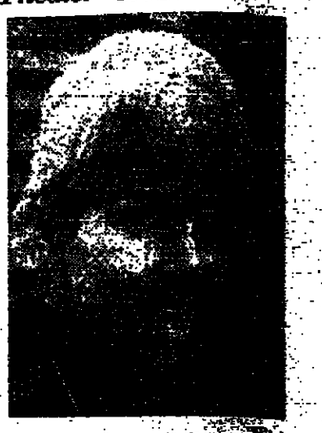
RELEASED: Actress Glynis Johns Thursday from a New York hospital where she had been admitted for tests. She's returned to rehearsals of "A Little Night Music," which will open as originally scheduled Sunday night. SUED: Author Ladislas Farago by American heiress Merry Fahrney for $10 million. She claims she was defamed in his book "The Game of Foxes," about German espionage in World War II. According to papers filed in a New York court, Miss Fahrney is "maliciously, intentionally and willfully" defamed by being pictured as an agent for the German government in the United States during the war. PROTECTED: The spelling of Fannie Mae by a U.S. Patent Office trademark. This is the popular nickname for the Federal National Mortgage Association. But the spelling varied from publication to publication. "A rose by any other name may still be a rose," declared the FNMA, but "Fannie Mae" is not Fannie Mae when it is not correctly spelled." SUING: Performer Ann-Margret, the Sahara-Tahoe Corp., for $25 million. Ann-Margret filed suit in a California court accusing the company of negligence that led to a 25-foot fall last September. She broke her left arm, jaw and five facial bones. She charges that the platform on which she was to descend to the stage was negligently allowed to tilt.

* * *

Actress Diahann Carroll, 38, who earlier this month ended her engagement to television personality David Frost, married Freddie Glusman, 39, the owner of a chain of clothing shops, in Las Vegas Wednesday night. It was a second marriage for both.

Miss Carroll and Frost announced their engagement last November, saying they would be married at Easter. Four months later, they were just good friends.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.


Debbie Reynolds ... "superstar."

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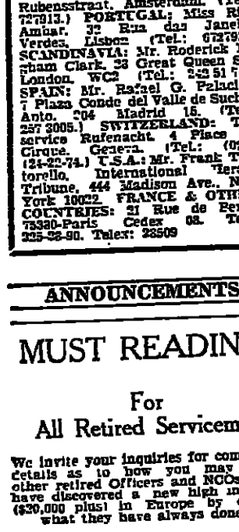
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